

Gates Charges McCarran Board With \$\$ Stake in Frameup of CP

By ALAN MAX

WASHINGTON, June 10. — Panel members of the McCarran Board stared impassively at John Gates as he declared that it would be foolish to expect political appointees to make the kind of finding that would liquidate their own well-paying jobs.

"If this board were to rule in favor of the Communist Party," Gates said, "the board would be liquidating itself and the \$12,500 salaries of its members."

He added drily as panel members Peter Campbell Brown and Kathryn McHale glared at him that for political appointees to rule objectively under such circumstances would be a "virtue not to be expected in the Washington of today with its atmosphere of overwhelming corruption."

The Daily Worker editor charged that the McCarran Act was the most "vicious and undemocratic statute in the history of the country—an enabling act for the institution of fascism."

Gates compared the statute and the procedure under it to the heresy hunts of the Middle Ages and the witch trials of old Salem.

"To expect a board appointed under this law to observe due process and democratic procedure is utopian—they are impossible under such a law," he declared.

CP'S PEACE FIGHT TOLD BY GATES TO McCARRAN BOARD

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 10.—John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, today told the McCarran Board that from 1945 until he was sent to prison in 1951, the Communist Party maintained that the supreme issue confronting the people of the U.S. and the world was that of a lasting peace.

Gates then proceeded to outline the position of the party on the danger of war arising from the greed of Wall Street monopolists and on the only course which can guarantee peace—a return to the FDR policies of American-Soviet collaboration.

The testimony of Gates was a devastating reply to the attorney general's charges that by fighting for world peace the Communist

Party of the U. S. had "revealed itself" as an agent of Moscow. He showed how the Communist Party's fight for peace was the natural and logical result of that party's consistent devotion to the interests of the American people and was dictated only by the needs of the people.

Gates' testimony obviously dismayed the attorney general's representative, Mississippi-born William Paisley, and his staff of Justice Department lawyers. Paisley complained to the hearing panel that the Daily Worker editor was "making a speech against Wall Street warmongers," and asked that he be silenced.

GOVT INJECTED ISSUE
Vito Marcantonio and John Abt, (Continued on Page 6)

PROF. FRANCE TO PRESIDE AT AMNESTY RALLY SATURDAY

Prof. Royal Wilbur France will serve as chairman of the Public Rally to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims, which will be held at the St. Nicholas Arena (Gold Room), 53 W. 68 St., on Saturday at 8 p.m., it was announced yesterday.

Three of the wives of jailed Communist leaders will address the rally: Edna Winston, Elizabeth Hall and Helen Winter.

Other speakers will be William Jackson, international representative, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; William Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress; Bessie Mitchell, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn; Carl Marzani and Dr. Edward Barsky.

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Truman Asks Power To Break Steel Strike In Talk to Congress

President Truman, in a surprise appearance before a joint meeting of the House and Senate, appealed for authority to seize the steel plants in a new strikebreaking move. The strike of 650,000 CIO steelworkers went into its ninth day after negotiations with the companies broke down.

LaBenskey Murder Case Goes to Jury

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 10.—An all-white jury of 11 men and one woman began deliberating today at 3:42 p.m. in Westchester County Courthouse on whether or not

Stanley LaBenskey, ex-cop killer of two Yonkers Negroes, is guilty or not of first degree murder. The charge by Judge James W. Liddle of Schenectady lasted one hour and 25 minutes.

Judge Liddle read the New York Constitution section on civil rights to the jury, and told them, "You must not let discrimination enter your decision one way or the other."

Earlier in the morning Paul Bleakley, the killer's attorney, claimed in his summation that the dead men, James and Wyatt Blacknall, together with William Blacknall, a relative, and James Hobbs, a friend, had attacked LaBenskey with the intention of robbing him.

"If this defendant is found guilty

and gangsters to turn loose on respectable people," Bleakley told the middle and upper-class jury, it will be an invitation to thugs.

The jury received the case on the 11th day of the trial, which began May 26. The courtroom was crowded today with more than the usual number of Negro citizens. Several, including attorney Jawn Sandifer, were observers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Others were ministers and relatives and friends of the Blacknalls.

All through the trial the killer has sat a stolid hulk of a man, and Bleakley's claim that Hobbs, a tiny man barely five feet tall, (Continued on Page 6)

He lost in his first test with 68-to-12 defeat of the proposal of Sen. Burnett Maybank (D-SC) that would have provided for seizure if after a 120-day no-strike injunction there is still no settlement of a dispute.

There is still another pending bill that would let the President seize an industry after seven days' notice. But observers gave that measure little chance as Sen. Robert Taft's powerful Republican policy body, which he summoned into session after the President's talk, decided to stay firm against any kind of seizure until the 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction was invoked.

In his speech, the President acknowledged that the only alternative to seizure is to direct him to use the "unfair" Taft-Hartley Law, but he questioned whether a T-H injunction would provide steel. This was taken as a hint that the steel union, after postponing strike action for 150 days voluntarily, may not heed an 80-day injunction.

The President tried to sway Congress with an air of alarm. He said the "issue of peace or war (Continued on Page 6)

'I Am Not Sure Why We Are Even Fighting'

MAJ. GEN. DANIEL H. HUDELSON
Former Commander, 40th U.S. Division, Korea

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Pentagon cracked down on Maj. Gen. Daniel H. Hudelson today for having stated publicly, "I am not sure why we are even fighting" in Korea.

Hudelson, an oil company executive, made this and other critical remarks concerning U. S. Korea policy on the eve of his retirement as commander of the 40th Division, a California National Guard outfit.

An Army spokesman stid today that Sixth Army headquarters at San Francisco will grill Maj. Gen. Hudelson, who led his division

TOKIO, June 10.—Gen. Mark Clark, top Pentagon Commander in the war on Korea, came out today in support of the MacArthur program for bombing the civilian population of China. Like MacArthur before him, Clark covered the aggressive proposal with a proviso that the bombs be dropped only "if the Koreans and Chinese launch a major offensive in Korea." Clark did not name China specifically as a target, but press association dispatches said his statement was worded so that he could be referring to other territory.

in combat in Korea, and made his comments last Sunday to reporters in Los Angeles after returning to this country at the end of his tour of duty.

Hudelson was also quoted as saying that the Koreans "have too much manpower there—we do not have the manpower to compete with them."

Referring to Army Secretary Frank Pace's complaint that Hudelson's view was "contrary to everything that our highest military leaders in the field have to report."

Hudelson sarcastically replied: "Secretary Pace is a fine gentleman, and as Secretary, undoubtedly has access to information not available to a poor old broken-down commander just back from Korea. I was speaking only from personal experience."

HIGHER-UPS OK'D ADMISSION OF KOJE MISTREATMENT

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Two ex-generals demoted for having acknowledged the mistreatment of Koje Island prisoners of war by the U.S. insisted today that their actions were under superiors' orders and had been "fully justified." The agreement reached with the Koje POWs, they said, represented the "very best" that could have been made.

After Gen. Francis T. Dodd and Charles F. Colson had been reduced to the rank of colonel and officially rebuked for having admitted that Korean and Chinese P.O.W.s were forcibly

screened and otherwise maltreated, Secretary of the Army Frank Pace admitted to a secret House committee hearing that the U.S. would not have a leg to stand on if the Koje Island issue came before an international tribunal. The story of the Pace testimony, kept hidden from the American people, was revealed by syndicated columnist Robert S. Allen last week.

Dodd and Colson, both former commandants of the Koje camp, gave their side of the story in statements made public by the House Armed Services Committee.

DISHONOR AT KOJE

—See Editorial, P. 5

Peace Rally Will Mark 2 Years of Korea War

CHICAGO, June 10.—A campaign to end the threat of germ warfare in Korea was opened by the Illinois Assembly of the American Peace Crusade this week, centered around a new pamphlet issued here which presents a powerful case against genocidal weapon of this type.

FORD UAW LEADER BACKS PARLEY TO END SMITH ACT

Warm support for the June 14 Trade Union Conference to repeal the Smith Act comes from William R. Hood, recording secretary of the great Ford Local 600 of the United Automobile Workers at the River Rouge plant in Detroit with its 60,000 members.

Hood is also chairman of the National Negro Labor Council.

The anti-Smith Act conference meets on Saturday, June 21, at the Hotel Capitol in New York City.

Hood gives his support in a letter to John D. Masso, secretary of the Trade Union Committee to Repeal the Smith Act, and official of the Glass Bevelers local of New York of the AFL Painters international.

Hood's letter says in part:

"It was very gratifying for me to learn that there is some organized resistance in the trade union movement against repressive anti-labor legislation such as the Taft-Hartley, Smith and McCarran Acts. I was pleased to note that among the sponsors of the Con-

ference for Defeat of the Smith Bill and Repeal of the Smith Act are such varied Local and International Unions. . . .

"In many speeches in Detroit and elsewhere I have warned the trade union movement against these measures and stated that they wanted to make us chattel slaves to the corporations and of the Federal Government. . . .

"I appreciate your invitation to address your conference and consider it a great honor. However, currently we are engaged in elections in Local 600, UAW-CIO and it is impossible, at this time, for me to make any public appearance outside of Detroit until elections have been concluded. As you perhaps know our local union is under an Administratorship which in my opinion is just as repressive within the Labor Union as the Smith Act is in civil legislation. We intend in Local 600 to utilize all our efforts and energies to the end which these men and women who believe in true democracy can continue to lead the 65,000 workers in Local 600.

SEEK \$100,000 FOR DEFENSE OF 16 SMITH ACT VICTIMS

Charging that the Justice Department is pursuing the tactics of attempting to bankrupt the 16 Smith Act defendants at Foley Square through heavy legal defense and trial costs, the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, Room 604, 401 Broadway (N.Y.) launched a nationwide campaign to raise \$100,000 to cover defense trial costs.

"We do not believe that the American people will permit the Justice Department to put over thought control by the vicious method of silencing thought-control victims with strangling trial costs," declared Sam Kantor, CEDC executive secretary.

"This tiny Justice Department tactics," he said, "was confirmed

in the New York Sunday Times on May 25, 1952, in an article reviewing the second Foley Square trial. The article pointed out that the prosecution had weighed the probability of hindering the 16 Communist defendants. I quote 'through their large expenditures for courtroom costs. . . .

"That explains the government's action in initiating the series of costly Smith Act trials, the two in Foley Square and others in California, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. It couldn't be plainer."

The CEDC has issued an appeal urging 100,000 Americans to defend the Bill of Rights by contributing \$1 each toward the \$100,000 defense fund. It expects to complete the drive by July 4, 1952.

The 20-page pamphlet, prepared by medical authorities and peace leaders here, declares:

"Today, with mastery over infectious diseases within grasp, man is threatened with a return to the Dark Ages through artificial spread of disease.

"B. W. (bacteriological warfare)—the deliberate use of disease against life—it total warfare aimed at annihilation of whole peoples."

The pamphlet is part of a stepped-up campaign by the APC to end the two-year old Korean war. The drive will be climaxed on Wednesday, June 25, the war's anniversary date, with a mass rally at Temple Hall, 330 S. Marshall.

Speakers at this rally will deal with the prisoner of war issue, the facts behind the germ warfare charge, the fight for a conference of the major powers.

The APC, in its fight to settle the prisoner of war question and to halt the spread of germ warfare, has centered attention on the Geneva Protocol of 1925, the international agreement which covers these questions.

The Geneva Protocol has been ratified by all major world powers except the United States and Japan.

The new APC pamphlet contains a program of action which includes the following points:

1—Mobilize national support for U. S. ratification of the 1925 Geneva Protocol outlawing bacteriological warfare, with President Truman re-submitting this measure to the U. S. Senate for ratification.

2—Demand U. S. ratification of the United Nations Convention on Genocide.

3—Urge an appropriate system of international (UN) inspection and control of B. W. and other weapons of mass destruction.

4—Seek an international probe of the charges of the use of B. W. in North Korea and China.

5—Demand rapid successful completion of the Korean truce talks, and overall negotiations among the major powers.

THE BIG HOUSING SWINDLE (10) VETERANS ARE VICTIMIZED BY 'SLUM CLEARANCE'

By MICHAEL SINGER
(Tenth in a series)

World War I veterans who marched on Washington for their bonuses were met with tear gas, machine guns and tanks in the horrible MacArthur-led attack at Anacostia Flats.

World War II veterans who were promised homes are being thrown into the streets, their quonset hut and temporary barrack shelters stripped bare, their children forced to play in the shadow of steam shovels and bulldozers.

This is how capitalism treats its veterans.

Nowhere is this cruel fact more exposed than among the 8,600 occupants of the eight veterans emergency projects, erected in 1946 as "temporary" shelter for the thousands of veterans returning from World War II who had no homes and could not pay the inflated rents of the postwar housing speculators.

HOMES DESTROYED

In the face of the most fearful housing crisis the city has ever known, with mass evictions and Title I dislocations making a mockery of the government's "welfare" pretensions, with relocation a myth and official admissions that the low-rent, new housing program may never be realized—one-third of the 4855 Temporary barrack apartments have been demolished, thousands of veterans and their families have been evicted, and the City Housing Authority is destroying piecemeal home after home of eight temporary projects.

Scheduled for demolition in 1954 homes in the Brucker and Castle Hill projects in the Bronx, in Rego Park and Ulmer Park barrack in Queens, in the Jamaica Bay and Linden shelters in Brooklyn, are being torn apart bit by bit. This callous double-cross by Dewey, Mayor Impellitteri and the administrative agency, the City Housing Authority, on the typical land-grab, rent-gouge, mass-eviction theory that the homes are "slums" and "unlivable," has created a crisis that affects every tenant in the city.

The veterans are fighting a desperate delaying action.

EMPTY APARTMENTS

The fact that 3,000 empty apartments are NOW AVAILABLE in the eight projects—units which can be filled IMMEDIATELY—points up the integration of this issue in the entire housing picture.

Thus far, it has been the veterans and their wives, battling virtually alone and with a valor unmatched in the housing battle, who have been carrying the brunt of the war to stop the steamrollers, the bulldozers, the shippers and the "planners."

The "slum clearance" propaganda used to explain away the mass destruction of the barracks is revealed as a tissue of lies when the projects are examined. The three, four and five room homes, with bath, kitchen, yards and landscaped frontage, walks and streets—renting at \$29, \$34 and \$39 a month—see garden spots compared to the miserable "relocation" homes that the CHA would transfer the families.

The CHA is moving with ruthlessness to force every last veteran family out of their homes. Despite demolition schedules for June 30 and later, the CHA is removing sinks, toilets, boilers, cooking stoves and other vital facilities in all empty apartments.

TENANTS THREATENED

To rush the evictions the CHA has thrown the "book" at the barrack occupants. Every threat from health and fire hazards to actual

bulldozer attacks on the very walls of the occupied homes if the tenants do not get out by June 30, has been used to intimidate the fighting vets and their families. Unless the citywide tenants movement, backed by trade unions, progressives, and a united community counter-attack, moves speedily to stop the realty offensive, a large section of these homes will be lost both to the tenants there now and to the thousands outside who HAVE REQUESTED the relocation to the available empty units.

With CHA officials admitting that relocation is at best a dribble, barrack families have shown a militant disposition to defy the city authorities and "stay put" until permanent quarters at suitable rents can be found for them. While a handful of veterans may be relocated to permanent low-rent projects or into other temporary barracks (forcing them to moving expenses and arduous transfers to abandoned units deteriorated through CHA neglect), many may never be relocated.

Making the picture especially critical is the democratic interracial nature of the temporary barrack communities. Negro and white families, veterans of every creed and religion and political viewpoint, live in harmony, in good-will, in mutual faith and trust. It is this, as much as the speculative land profiteering by big realtors, that is behind the move to destroy the barrack projects.

To hide their white supremacist hatred for the Negro tenants, some real estate interests and newspapers, notably in Queens, ran scare stories of rat horrors in the projects, though tenants and management alike denied them. But the Carol Management Corp. exposed the real reason for the "rat" stories when it unsuccessfully sued to evict a tenant because he had sub-let his apartment to a Negro family. And what is the Carol Management?

The Carol Management is a large realty firm which plans to build the largest private housing development in Queens—directly across Horace Harding Boulevard from the Rego Park project. Did the project of its Negro families, destroy the low-rent, landscaped, happy veteran community, erect restrictive covenant and high-rent luxury homes—this is the real "rat" riddance, "slum-clearance" program of Carol Management.

Rego Park tenants have questioned the role of Frank Erickson, jailed bookmaker, in the realty deal. George W. Genung, CHA director of Management, has admitted to them that "Erickson has an interest in a corporation which owns some of the property."

In Rego Park the tenants association sent Mayor Impellitteri 1,000 signatures on a "save our homes" petitions. Hundreds of "Save Our Homes" stickers appear in the windows of the projects. Tenant spokesmen, expressing the desire of the veterans to move to permanent projects, point out, however, that until the city builds adequate apartments at rents within their ability to pay, "these temporary homes will be fought for with every breath of our beings."

In this fight, one of the most dramatic people's struggles in the city, every progressive, every worker, every tenant has an immediate stake. The "Save Our Homes" battlefront covering eight barrack projects is a housing crusade for the entire city.

Labor Group to Give DuBois 7,000 Peace Signatures at Birthday Fete

The New York Labor Conference for Peace will present 7,000 signatures collected on petitions for a five-power peace pact at birthday dinner to be held in tribute to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois tonight at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, 253 W. 73 St.

The signatures were obtained in the last few weeks by peace committees in the garment, men's wear, distributive, maritime and electrical industries.

Leading the field was the rank and file peace committee at the Johnson Machine shop in Brooklyn, organized by United Electrical Workers, Independent, Local 475. Fifteen of the machine shop workers obtained 300 signatures from people in the neighborhood where the shop is located, in one evening's canvass.

The New York Labor Conference for Peace also announced a planning meeting to be held tomorrow (Thursday) 7:30 p.m., at 111 W. 40 St., as a follow-up to the successful Herald Square peace demonstration last week.

Greetings to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois on his 84th birthday are being wired from all over the world and will be read off at the testimonial dinner to him tonight (Wednesday)



DR. DuBOIS

ference for the Peace Conference of Asia and the Pacific, we send warm greetings to Dr. DuBois, valiant champion for freedom of oppressed peoples and for peace." Signed: Rev. John Darr and Dr. John A. Kingsbury, USA; D. D. Kofambi, India; Mrs. Tomi Kora, Japan; Rafael Mendez Aguirre and Eli De Gotari, Mexico; U Hla, Burma; Chutun Mohammed Khan, Pakistan and Rev. G. R. Van Eerde, Australia.

Other wires of congratulations were received from Leopold Infeld, Warsaw; Branca Fialho, for the Brazilian Peace Committee; Claude Morgan, Paris; Jose L. Massecia, head of the Uruguay National Peace Council, and the entire staff and student body of the Charles University of Prague, Czechoslovakia.

A wire from Ikuro Oyama, chairman of the Japanese Peace Committee, read: "Long live DuBois, Great Fighter for Peace!"

is a successful preparatory convoked at the Riverside Plaza Hotel. Some of the wires:

From Peking: "After taking part

The Science of History Is on Trial

By HERBERT APTEHEKER
Associate editor, Masses & Mainstream

Imperialism fears science and seeks to destroy it. True history—the Queen of Science—is particularly detested by the imperialists. The bourgeoisie raped history by making it the story of kings and the rich; by smothering it with their snobbishness and chauvinism. But, Hell-bent for fascism, even this

A dramatic protest against the current book-burnings of the warmakers will take place this Thursday night when outstanding personalities address a "Books On Trial" rally at the Hotel Capitol, 51st St. and Eighth Ave.

Speakers will include Dr. Harry F. Ward, William L. Patterson, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Cedric Belfrage, Shirley Graham, Lloyd L. Brown, Howard Fast and Alexander Trachtenberg, publisher who is on trial at Foley Square and in whose behalf the rally is being held.

will not do, and now the bourgeoisie wants to write off history altogether. Now their theoreticians deny the possibility of any scientific history.

"History," sneered Henry Ford, "is the bunk." In more elevated language, Charles A. Beard held, towards the end of his life, that "the idea of causation is, at best, a highly dubious intellectual assumption."

Really, the imperialists are saying, the past is unknowable. Things happen with neither rhyme nor reason. To seek for meaning to life is a snare and a delusion. And so all struggle is absurd and self-defeating. Resign yourselves to things as they are. Kick the next man in the teeth, pick up the gold fillings and get ahead.

There is in the world today only one philosophy that teaches the reality of the past and the present; that insists history is a science; that says struggle is of the essence of life; that insists on humanity's capacity to create a world of decency and security and peace. That philosophy is historical materialism.

And in the United States there is just one publisher who has brought forth this light of the world, and that is International Publishers, directed for a generation by Alexander Trachtenberg.

It is International Publishers which has made available to a readership of hundreds of thousands—in homes, shops, schools, libraries throughout the country—the classic historical writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. Their works illuminate the past of Europe, Asia and America, the nature of the ancient, medieval and modern world.

It is International which has brought forward, in popularly-priced editions, the thoughts of Jefferson, Washington, Samuel Adams, Paine, Lincoln, Douglass and Debs; the life stories of Stevens, Tubman, Weydemeyer, Sylvie, Haywood, Debs, Mother Bloor, Foster. Its list comprises volumes which represent new shafts of light to all American historiography—particularly in William Z. Foster's Outline Political History of the Americas and his forthcoming History of the Communist Party of the United States—and especially in the history of the working class and the Negro people.

International Publishers has contributed decisively to the bringing forward and developing of the democratic and workingclass traditions of the United States. To defend its director, Alexander Trachtenberg, against the Smith Act frame-up, is to defend these traditions, and to defend our lives and our honor.



FARMERS' AND WORKERS' VERDICT ON TRACHTENBERG

By MERIDEL LE SUEUR
(Author of North Star Country)

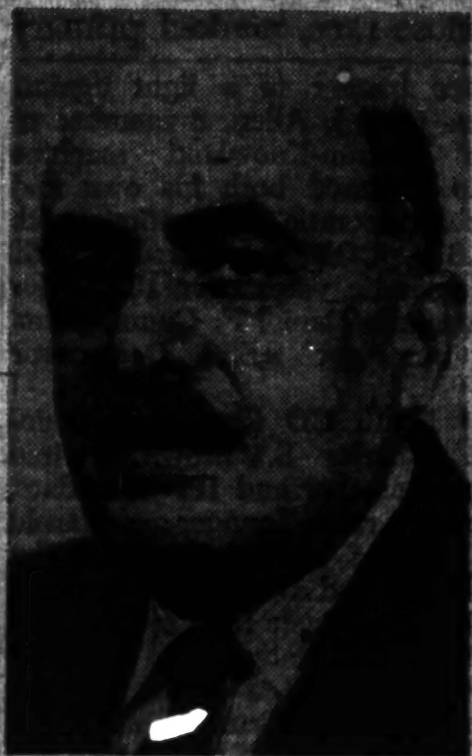
The books of International Publishers have already been on trial. Farmers and workers of America have put them on trial and found them rich, and often the sole source of intellectual nourishment. How many farmers and their wives and children, sitting under a kerosene lamp, have for the first time read the great classics of Marxism-Leninism—able to buy them in good, solid, cheap books.

I have often been thrilled to walk into a bare farmhouse out on the rim of the horizon to see the familiar International bindings.

Once during the depression a farmer and his sons moved back into their sod hut to defend their land from the bankers and took with them their library of International Publishers books.

I once knew a Jewish farmer in Dakota who translated Lenin with a German, a Yiddish and an English dictionary because you could not at that time get a translation. The International Publishers translations filled a need and a hunger.

It would be impossible to gauge the deep influence of Alexander Trachtenberg as a publisher of books in America. He has helped to nourish a people's culture—printed the reports of wheat farmers who visited the Soviet Union, brought back Whitman to the people, and also Mother Bloor and the wonderful tales of Foster. My own stories of the depression would surely have been plowed under.



Alexander Trachtenberg

It will be a hard thing to gather up all these books scattered for thousands of miles—like running after a tumbleweed. They won't be able to silence them.

The Rights of Man sold more after they arrested the printer and chased Paine across the channel.

Then you have to arrest the librarian, the reviewer and the "intent."

And the Bill of Rights and the U.S. Constitution.

It's impossible.

But it is possible that the readers of the books published by Alexander Trachtenberg will rise up as one and stop this killing of books, and this persecution of the man.

Latin American Revue Hailed by Large Audience

A generous taste of the culture of the people's of Latin America was presented at the Latin American Revue last Friday evening at Yugoslav-American Hall. The varied program was enthusiastically received by a large audience which filled the hall.

Not only were the individual numbers of the revue of top-notch quality, but the program as a whole was conceived in such a way as to deepen the understanding and



appreciation of Latin American culture by a North American audience. The blending of native Indian culture with African and Spanish cultures to form a distinctive new culture was brought out in song, dance and poetry.

The program included songs from Peru, Venezuela, Mexico and Puerto Rico; dances from Africa and the Caribbean; and poetry read in Spanish and English. In addition, Elmer Bendiner spoke on his recent trip to South America. He reported on the mass support given to the peace movement throughout the continent where peace means not just no war but the struggle for a better life, and described his experience while held prisoner by the Peron secret police in Argentina.

The Latin American Research Bureau, which sponsored the Revue has promised further cultural programs in which they will present other aspects of Latin American life.

—J. S.

Do Capitalists Fear Analysis of Their Origins

By Anna Rochester
(Author of 'Rulers of America')

To anyone brought up with respect for the Bill of Rights and for the freest possible discussion of the world in which we live, it seems almost unbelievable that Alexander Trachtenberg as publisher of economic and historical books, should be indicted for making available in this country books which are seriously critical of the capitalist economy.

Are the powers that be in the U. S. feeling so uncertain of the future that they can tolerate no analysis of the source of their wealth, no honest study of classes in the capitalist world? They have forgotten the great struggles for liberty which brought many of the earliest settlers to these shores. To them our Bill of Rights seems to have become a dead letter, omitted entirely from their political creed.

Alexander Trachtenberg is an American citizen who came to this country as a very young man from Czarist Russia. He got his BA from Trinity College and did graduate work at Yale. Identifying himself with the working class movement, a thorough understanding of economic and political relationships.

He has devoted his life to the publication of books on labor and economic problems. The Marxist classics he has issued are in most of the libraries of this country.

Many persons will come together to do honor to this wise and sturdy publisher on June 12, at 8 p.m., at the Hotel Capitol, 51st St. and Eighth Ave., under the auspices of the Committee to Defend Alexander Trachtenberg.



on the scoreboard

By lester rodney

A Cinder Track in New Orleans...

ARTHUR DALEY
SPORTS COLUMNIST
N. Y. TIMES

Dear Arthur,

Just finished your column on the Olympics in Tuesday's Times. I agree we should certainly finance and send our best and strongest team and send it to win, though I don't quite fathom such fire and brimstone statements as "The United States has to have its strongest possible representation just to teach the Red brothers a lesson that can't be excused or concealed."

Seems to me I recollect a ringing declaration atop the Olympic Stadiums in giant letters reading "THE IMPORTANT THING IS NOT WINNING BUT TAKING PART."

Isn't there something about friendly competition and the good spirit of sports itself which might just make this 1952 Olympics a time for talking about peace between the big countries? Win, lose or draw on the track, the soccer field, the basketball court, the boxing ring, the wrestling mat, the swimming pool, the equestrian path, everybody does their best, stays alive and shakes hands all around when it's over.

But no matter your bristling and belligerent tone for the moment. Since we all agree that our team should be the best and winningest we can possibly send, I want to call to your attention a little episode in New Orleans which will undoubtedly make you angry, since it hurts our Olympic team.

In New Orleans not long ago Audrey (Mickey) Patterson, famous sprint star who was on our 1948 Olympic team in London and is one of our hopes for making a good showing in the women's track events, wanted to work out on the municipal track in City Park. This is a cinder track, same as the tracks at the National AAU meet in Waterbury and the Olympic Tryouts in Harrisburg where Miss Patterson will run.

Miss Patterson, who was born and lives in New Orleans, made the routine request for the use of the standard cinder track at 1:30 p.m., explaining that she found it difficult to train properly on the grass track at Xavier University stadium. The request was made on May 16 to a Mr. E. P. LaBorde, general manager of the city-owned park. Miss Patterson, New Orleans' own contribution to the country's Olympic team, did not receive the courtesy of a reply until 12 days later. Then, on May 28, she received a letter from the City Park Board saying her application to use the city cinder track for Olympic training "was declined by the board."

Before all this happened, Mayor Morrison of New Orleans had stated in contributing to the Olympic Fund "The city of New Orleans is quite proud of Miss Patterson—We are counting on her usual outstanding showing in the forthcoming athletic events."

This was the thing to say. But when it came to Miss Patterson training on the city-owned cinder track, routine permission was "declined."

Miss Patterson, of course, is a Negro.

Now that you have these facts, Arthur, sports lovers will be looking forward to a blistering attack in your own inimitable style on those in New Orleans who deny municipal training facilities to a member of the American Olympic team. Something in print in the Times about democracy straight from the shoulder and tough.

At least as tough as your columns about the Russians.

SHORT SHOTS—The Yanks will hold a tryout camp at Rupert Stadium in Newark starting Monday, June 23, and running through Friday the 27th. Anyone from 16 to 21 interested in a try out, must write to The New York Yankees, 745 Fifth Ave., New York, 22, N.Y., Attention Newark Tryout Camp... Allstar P.S. In Monday's column we had Pee-wee Reese batting .245, which was right as of Friday afternoon when it was written. But as of now after a fruitful weekend in Cincy it's way up to .272, which is 11 more than Dark, who also came up... Cal Abrams undoubtedly glad to be traded to Cincy though he stands to lose a \$5,000 series check. He'll get a chance to play regularly... When Bob Elliott hit two home runs on Opening Night at the Polo Grounds, what odds could you have gotten that by June 10 he'd have only two more?

STATE SENATOR John Rogers of Louisiana has introduced and is pushing a bill which would ban sporting events in which Negro and white players participate. This undoubtedly is aimed specifically to keep Dallas pitcher Dave Hoskins, first Negro in the Texas League, from playing at Shreveport, the lone Louisiana city in that loop. (Hoskins has won 8, lost 3 and smashed attendance marks in several loops when it was announced he was pitching.) Rogers represents Shreveport in the Louisiana Senate.

A look at the Texas League standings shows Dallas first, Shreveport seventh.

Calif. IPP Candidates Win Support in Dem Primary

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Strong showings by Independent Progressive Party Congressional candidates who criss-filed Democratic, and a victory for Assemblyman George D. Collins, Jr. (D-SF), who accepted IPP support in a close race, marked primary election results in North Carolina.

Two IPP Congressional candidates who cross-filed Democrat, Carl Sullivan in the First District and John Allen Johnson in the Seventh, will be strong November candidates by the size of the Demo votes they amassed.

Results of the Congressional races, based on partial returns, were:

• First CD (Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Lake, Mendocino, Humboldt, Del Norte counties). Republican incumbent Hubert B. Scudder was leading substantially on both Republican and Democratic tickets with more than half the votes in. Paul Colie, a Trumanite, trailed. Despite the fact that the press was heralding Scudder's re-election, the Republican will face Sullivan, IPP candidate and the only peace

campaigner, in the November runoff. Sullivan piled up close to 5,000 Democratic votes with only half the precinct returns in.

• Third CD (Sacramento, Yolo, Colusa, Sutter, Yuba, Glenn). Helen Thomson, retired school teacher and IPP peace nominee, will be in a three-cornered race in November with Leslie E. Wood and John E. Moss who captured the Republican and the Democratic nominations respectively, in almost complete returns.

• Fourth CD (San Francisco upper income area). Rep. Haverner, a generally progressive incumbent, captured his own Democratic primary handily with a final vote of 44,103 to 11,057 for Marvin Lewis and 9,526 for William Maillard won the GOP nod in a close race with Lewis, and Haverner trailed third on the GOP ticket. The Haverner-Maillard contest in November will be neck and neck if Haverner holds his present vote and Maillard captures all the Republican votes.

• Fifth CD (Contra Costa and Solano counties). Assemblyman Rober L. Condon (D), one of the most progressive men in the state legislature, walked away with the Democratic nomination with a vote of 35,177.

• Seventh CD (Oakland west of Lake Merritt). Johnson cross-filed Democratic, will carry the

peace banner in a fight against Rep. John J. Allen, a member of the Warren-Knowland machine who captured both his own and the Democratic nominations with 45,678 GOP votes and 25,562 Democratic votes over 15,654 for Trumanite Daniel F. Cunningham. Johnson got 9,556 Democratic votes.

• Ninth CD (San Mateo county). Charles S. Brown, retired school teacher and IPP candidate, faces J. Arthur Younger and Harold F. Taggart who captured the Republican and Democratic nominations respectively from several contending candidates.

• Tenth CD (Santa Clara, San Benito and Santa Cruz counties). Republican Charles S. Gubser, nominated by his party with better than 20,000 votes, and Democrat Arthur L. Johnson, who led the Demo vote with close to 15,000 votes, will fight it out in three-cornered race with the peace candidate, Mrs. Betsey K. Fisher, Palo Alto housewife and IPP nominee.

• Eleventh CD (Stanislaus and San Joaquin counties). Incumbent Rep. Leroy Johnson (Rep.) was labelled "reelected" after capturing both old party nominations. But he will be contested by Leslie B. Schlingheye, Modesto attorney and IPP nominee on a peace ticket.

• Twelfth CD (Merced, Madera and Fresno counties). Incumbent Republican A. Oakley Hunter, ex-FBI man, won both old party nominations on the basis of almost complete returns. He was contested by Don C. Mayes, a Democrat supported by progressives. Hunter, therefore, was reelected.

FRAMEUP OF PHILA. NEGRO LOSES 3d TIME IN COURT

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—In a murder "confession" frame-up that is making legal history, the Pennsylvania government has failed in its latest attempt to burn Aaron (Treetop) Turner on a frame-up charge of murdering two men in a broom factory in December, 1945. This Negro worker's third death sentence in the past six years was overturned May 29, this time by the state Supreme Court.

His first death sentence in 1946 was upset in a 1949 U.S. Supreme Court decision, considered basic in disallowing the use of "confessions" obtained through duress while under illegal detention.

Turner had originally been grilled incessantly for 10 days.

A second death sentence in 1949 was upset by the state Supreme Court in 1951, on ground that "incriminating" statements made by Turner at a preliminary hearing were also obtained during the period of illegal detention.

At his third trial last June, a "confession" was again dragged in through two policemen. They suddenly recalled, after six years, that they had overheard Turner admit his "guilt" while they were hidden in a neighboring cell during his original 1946 detention.

In throwing out this latest death sentence, the state Supreme Court ruled that "all statements made by an accused during a period of illegal detention must be excluded regardless of to whom and under what circumstances they are made."

Other legal objections to the third conviction, made by Turner's court-appointed attorney, Edwin Rome, who has been fighting the case for six years, were also upheld.

Turner now faces a fourth frame-up murder trial, which state officials say is unprecedented in this state.

Turner was originally arrested six months after the broom factory murder. One of the guilty men,

who got off with a life sentence by fingering a number of suspects in other crimes, implicated Turner in the broom factory crime. But aside from his "confession," there was no evidence against Turner.

At Turner's second trial, his constitutional rights which the U.S. Supreme Court had upheld, were characterized as "balderdash and twaddle" by the prosecuting attorney.

At his third trial Turner's white lawyer, Mr. Rome, was compared by the prosecuting attorney to the "evil forces that belong to Lucifer."

A study of this case indicates it is one of the north's outstanding instances of genocide—the crime of government against the Negro people. A demand for Turner's unconditional freedom is in order along with financial recompense for his six years of suffering.

Haywood Patterson Gravely Ill

Special to the Daily Worker

DETROIT, June 10.—Heywood Patterson, one of the nine Scottsboro youth framed by the Dixiecrats back in the thirties, and now railroaded to three to five years in Jackson State prison here for an alleged stabbing, is reported gravely ill in the prison hospital.

Patterson is reported suffering from a tumorous condition of the stomach, undoubtedly brought on by his 19 years in the notorious Kilby Prison, Alabama.

Patterson's condition was revealed when his lawyer Ernest Goodman returned from seeing him in the prison hospital and where his grave condition was told to Goodman by the prison doctor.

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Hear

EUGENE DENNIS and HENRY WINSTON

Rally to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims

Prof. ROYAL WILBUR FRANCE, Chairman

Saturday Evening, June 14, 1952 at 8

GOLDEN BALLROOM

53 West 66th Street, New York City

Hear:

WILLIAM JACKSON

Int. Rep., Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, Chicago

Carl Marzani • Dr. Edward Barsky

Bessie Mitchell • William L. Patterson

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Edna Winston • Elizabeth Hall • Helen Winter
(New York) (Cleveland) (Detroit)

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The Greater New York Negro Labor Council invites you to join in honoring an outstanding NEGRO WOMAN LEADER

at a reception for

VICKIE GARVIN

(Executive Secretary of Negro Labor Council)

at the United Mutual Hall, 310 Lenox Ave. (near 124th St.)
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Entertainment and refreshments Cost, \$1.00
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Pettis Perry

(Continued from Page 5)

munity for Negro representation and broad unity between Negro and white in support of such representation will advance the whole fight for Negro rights. And this is the time to do it.

The Negro masses are in a major upsurge attempting everywhere to break through the whole wall of Jim Crowism. The ruling class of this country is trying to crush this movement by force and violence. This is symbolized in the brutal murder of the Moores, in the shooting down of Macio Snipes, Isaiah Nixon and Robert Mallard.

Negro representation on all levels of government is the crying need of the hour. We should end once and for all the absence of Negro appointments to superior court benches in every state of the Union. We should end once and for all the absence of Negroes being appointed as heads of Departments of Counties and States.

Reaction here cannot plead, as it usually does that there are no Negroes qualified for such positions. To be a judge, the first qualification is to be a lawyer. And there are plenty of Negro lawyers. The first qualification to head the Health Department is to be a doctor. And there are plenty of Negro doctors. So this argument cannot hold.

The question of representation should be fought for everywhere on the part of the whole movement. And if it tackled in 1952, then 1954 and 1956 can be the years of still further advances on this question.

This, in my opinion, is the way the question has to be approached. Anything short of this is a betrayal of the cause of unity, the cause of peace and progress. And any argument that this move would weaken unity is itself a divisive move and must be

What's On?

Coming

"BOOKS ON TRIAL"—The Case of Alexander Trachtenberg—Hear Dr. Harry F. Ward, Wm. L. Patterson, Elia G. Flynn, Shirley Graham, Cedric Belfrage, Meriel LeGuer, Dr. Philip Foner, Lloyd S. Brown, Howard Fast, and Alexander Trachtenberg, and others, Thursday, June 12, at 8 p.m., at Hotel Capitol, Lucy Brown—pianist and NAYDNE BREWER—soprano, at Hotel Capitol—8th Ave. and 51st St. Adm. \$1 tax incl. Tickets at all progressive bookshops.

HEAR EUGENE DENNIS AND HENRY WINSTON. Saturday, June 14, 8 p.m. at the Golden Ballroom, 53 W. 66 St. NYC. Public Rally to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims. Prof. Royal Wilbur France, chairman. Other speakers: Carl Marzani, Dr. Edward Barsky, Bessie Mitchell, William L. Patterson, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, William Jackson, 50c. Sponsored by: National Conference to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims, Room 643, 799 Broadway, NYC.

END THE WAR NOW! BRING OUR BOYS HOME! Hear L. P. Stora, noted columnist on "The Truth Behind the True Talks" Friday eve, June 13, 8:30 p.m. The Apollo, Kinghighway and East 9th St. Adm. 50c. (incl. tax). Entertainment. Ausp: American Labor Party.

SAVE June 14—Celebrate Gilberto Mateo victory. Dance to the Latin Rhythms of Carlos Regui and his Orchestra. Hotel Dauphin, B'way and 97th St. 9-1 p.m. Adm. 12.

"BOOKS ON TRIAL"

The case of Alexander Trachtenberg

HEAR:

DR. HARRY F. WARD • WM. L. PATTERSON
ELIZABETH C. FLYNN • SHIRLEY GRAHAM
CEDRIC BELFRAGE • LLOYD L. BROWN
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WEDNESDAY, June 11 6:30 P.M.

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Gates Charges McCarran Board With \$\$ Stake in Frameup of CP

By ALAN MAX

WASHINGTON, June 10. — Panel members of the McCarran Board stared impassively at John Gates as he declared that it would be foolish to expect political appointees to make the kind of finding that would liquidate their own well-paying jobs.

"If this board were to rule in favor of the Communist Party," Gates said, "the board would be liquidating itself and the \$12,500 salaries of its members."

He added drily as panel members Peter Campbell Brown and Kathryn McHale glared at him that for political appointees to rule objectively under such circumstances would be a "virtue not to be expected in the Washington of today with its atmosphere of overwhelming corruption."

The Daily Worker editor charged that the McCarran Act was the most "vicious and undemocratic statute in the history of the country—an enabling act for the institution of fascism."

Gates compared the statute and the procedure under it to the heresy hunts of the Middle Ages and the witch trials of old Salem.

"To expect a board appointed under this law to observe due process and democratic procedure is utopian—they are impossible under such a law," he declared.

CP'S PEACE FIGHT TOLD BY GATES TO McCARRAN BOARD

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 10.—John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, today told the McCarran Board that from 1945 until he was sent to prison in 1951, the Communist Party maintained that the supreme issue confronting the people of the U.S. and the world was that of a lasting peace.

Gates then proceeded to outline the position of the party on the danger of war arising from the greed of Wall Street monopolists and on the only course which can guarantee peace—a return to the FDR policies of American-Soviet collaboration.

The testimony of Gates was a devastating reply to the attorney general's charges that by fighting for world peace the Communist

Party of the U. S. had "revealed itself" as an agent of Moscow. He showed how the Communist Party's fight for peace was the natural and logical result of that party's consistent devotion to the interests of the American people and was dictated only by the needs of the people.

Gates' testimony obviously dismayed the attorney general's representative, Mississippi-born William Paisley, and his staff of justice Department lawyers. Paisley complained to the hearing panel that the Daily Worker editor was "making a speech against Wall Street warmongers" and asked that he be silenced.

GOVT INJECTED ISSUE
Vito Marcantonio and John Abt.
(Continued on Page 6)

PROF. FRANCE TO PRESIDE AT AMNESTY RALLY SATURDAY

Prof. Royal Wilbur France will serve as chairman of the Public Rally to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims, which will be held at the St. Nicholas Arena (Gold Room), 53 W. 68 St., on Saturday at 8 p.m., it was announced yesterday.

Three of the wives of jailed Communist leaders will address the rally: Edna Winston, Elizabeth Hall and Helen Winter.

Other speakers will be William Jackson, international representative, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; William Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress; Bessie Mitchell; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn; Carl Marzani and Dr. Edward Barsky.

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Truman Asks Power To Break Steel Strike; Senate Insists on T-H

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Senate today voted to demand that Truman use the Taft-Hartley Law to break the steel strike. The Senate acted after Truman, in a surprise appearance before a joint meeting of both houses, asked for seizure authority as his way of breaking the strike.

The Senate rejected three seizure proposals and then voted 47 to 32 to "request" Truman to obtain a T-H injunction against the CIO steel strikers.

The T-H plan was offered by Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) as an amendment to the present law. It was supported by Sen. Robert A. Taft's GOP policy committee.

The rejected seizure bills were offered by Burnet R. Maybank (D-SC), A. S. Mike Mouroney (D-Okla.) and Hubert M. Humphrey (D-Minn.).

In his speech, the President acknowledged that the only alternative to seizure is to direct him to use the "unfair" Taft-Hartley Law, but he questioned whether a T-H injunction would provide steel. This was taken as a hint that the steel union, after postponing strike action for 150 days voluntarily, may not heed an 80-day injunction.

The President tried to sway Congress with an air of alarm. He said the "issue of peace or war" (Continued on Page 6)

LaBenskey Murder Case Goes to Jury

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 10.—An all-white jury of 11 men and one woman began deliberating today at 3:42 p.m. in Westchester County Courthouse on whether or not

Stanley LaBenskey, ex-cop killer of two Yonkers Negroes, is guilty or not of first degree murder. The charge by Judge James W. Liddle of Schenectady lasted one hour and 25 minutes.

Judge Liddle read the New York Constitution section on civil rights to the jury, and told them, "You must not let discrimination enter your decision one way or the other."

Earlier in the morning Paul Bleakley, the killer's attorney, claimed in his summation that the dead men, James and Wyatt Blackhall, together with William Blackhall, a relative, and James Hobbs, a friend, had attacked LaBenskey with the intention of robbing him.

"If this defendant is found guilty

and gangsters to turn loose on respectable people," Bleakley told the middle and upper-class jury: it will be an invitation to thugs.

The jury received the case on the 11th day of the trial, which began May 26. The courtroom was crowded today with more than the usual number of Negro citizens. Several, including attorney Jawn Sandifer, were observers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Others were ministers and relatives and friends of the Blackhalls.

All through the trial the killer has sat a stolid hulk of a man, and Bleakley's claim that Hobbs, a tiny man barely five feet tall, (Continued on Page 6)

'I Am Not Sure Why We Are Even Fighting'

MAJ. GEN. DANIEL H. HUDELSON

Former Commander, 40th U.S. Division, Korea

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Pentagon cracked down on Maj. Gen. Daniel H. Hudelson today for having stated publicly, "I am not sure why we are even fighting" in Korea.

Hudelson, an oil company executive, made this and other critical remarks concerning U. S. Korea policy on the eve of his retirement as commander of the 40th Division, a California National Guard outfit.

An Army spokesman stid today that Sixth Army headquarters at San Francisco will grill Maj. Gen. Hudelson, who led his division

TOKIO, June 10.—Gen. Mark Clark, top Pentagon Commander in the war on Korea, came out today in support of the MacArthur program for bombing the civilian population of China. Like MacArthur before him, Clark covered the aggressive proposal with a proviso that the bombs be dropped only "if the Koreans and Chinese launch a major offensive in Korea." Clark did not name China specifically as a target, but press association dispatches said his statement was worded so that he could be referring to other territory.

in combat in Korea, and made his comments last Sunday to reporters in Los Angeles after returning to this country at the end of his tour of duty.

Hudelson was also quoted as saying that the Koreans "have too much manpower there—we do not have the manpower to compete with them."

Referring to Army Secretary Frank Pace's complaint that Hudelson's view was "contrary to everything that our highest military leaders in the field have to report."

Hudelson sarcastically replied: "Secretary Pace is a fine gentleman, and as Secretary, undoubtedly has access to information not available to a poor old broken-down commander just back from Korea. I was speaking only from personal experience."

HIGHER-UPS OK'D ADMISSION OF KOJE MISTREATMENT

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Two ex-generals demoted for having acknowledged the mistreatment of Koje Island prisoners of war by the U.S. insisted today that their actions were under superiors' orders and had been "fully justified." The agreement reached with the Koje POWs, they said, represented the "very best" that could have been made.

After Gen. Francis T. Dodd and Charles F. Colson had been reduced to the rank of colonel and officially rebuked for having admitted that Korean and Chinese POWs were forcibly

screened and otherwise maltreated, Secretary of the Army Frank Pace admitted to a secret House committee hearing that the U.S. would not have a leg to stand on if the Koje Island issue came before an international tribunal. The story of the Pace testimony, kept hidden from the American people, was revealed by syndicated columnist Robert S. Allen last week.

Dodd and Colson, both former commandants of the Koje camp, gave their side of the story in statements made public by the House Armed Services Committee.

DISHONOR AT KOJE

—See Editorial, P. 5

Peace Rally Will Mark 2 Years of Korea War

CHICAGO, June 10.—A campaign to end the threat of germ warfare in Korea was opened by the Illinois Assembly of the American Peace Crusade this week, centered around a new pamphlet issued here which presents a powerful case against genocidal weapons of this type.

FORD UAW LEADER BACKS PARLEY TO END SMITH ACT

Warm support for the June 14 Trade Union Conference to repeal the Smith Act comes from William R. Hood, recording secretary of the great Ford Local 600 of the United Automobile Workers at the River Rouge plant in Detroit with its 60,000 members.

Hood is also chairman of the National Negro Labor Council.

The anti-Smith Act conference meets on Saturday, June 21, at the Hotel Capitol in New York City.

Hood gives his support in a letter to John D. Masso, secretary of the Trade Union Committee to Repeal the Smith Act, and official of the Glass Bevelers local of New York of the AFL Painters International.

Hood's letter says in part: "It was very gratifying for me to learn that there is some organized resistance in the trade union movement against repressive anti-labor legislation such as the Taft-Hartley, Smith and McCarran Acts. I was pleased to note that among the sponsors of the Con-

ference for Defeat of the Smith Bill and Repeal of the Smith Act are such varied Local and International Unions. . . .

"In many speeches in Detroit and elsewhere I have warned the trade union movement against these measures and stated that they wanted to make us chattel slaves to the corporations and of the Federal Government. . . .

"I appreciate your invitation to address your conference and consider it a great honor. However, currently we are engaged in elections in Local 600, UAW-CIO and it is impossible, at this time, for me to make any public appearance outside of Detroit until elections have been concluded. As you perhaps know our local union is under an Administration which in my opinion is just as repressive within the Labor Union as the Smith Act is in civil legislation. We intend in Local 600 to utilize all our efforts and energies to the end which these men and women who believe in true democracy can continue to lead the 65,000 workers in Local 600.

SEEK \$100,000 FOR DEFENSE OF 16 SMITH ACT VICTIMS

Charging that the Justice Department is pursuing the tactics of attempting to bankrupt the 16 Smith Act defendants at Foley Square through heavy legal defense and trial costs, the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, Room 604, 401 Broadway (N.Y.) launched a nationwide campaign to raise \$100,000 to cover defense trial costs.

"We do not believe that the American people will permit the Justice Department to put over thought control by the vicious method of silencing thought-control victims with strangling trial costs," declared Sam Kantor, CEDC executive secretary.

"This tiny Justice Department tactics," he said, "was confirmed

in the New York Sunday Times on May 25, 1952, in an article reviewing the second Foley Square trial. The article pointed out that the prosecution had weighed the probability of hindering the 16 Communist defendants, I quote 'through their large expenditures for courtroom costs. . . .

"That explains the government's action in initiating the series of costly Smith Act trials, the two in Foley Square and others in California, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. It couldn't be plainer."

The CEDC has issued an appeal urging 100,000 Americans to defend the Bill of Rights by contributing \$1 each toward the \$100,000 defense fund. It expects to complete the drive by July 4, 1952.

The 20-page pamphlet, prepared by medical authorities and peace leaders here, declares: "Today, with mastery over infectious diseases within grasp, man is threatened with a return to the Dark Ages through artificial spread of disease.

"B. W. (bacteriological warfare)—the deliberate use of disease against life—it total warfare aimed at annihilation of whole peoples."

The pamphlet is part of a stepped-up campaign by the APC to end the two-year old Korean war. The drive will be climaxed on Wednesday, June 25, the war's anniversary date, with a mass rally at Temple Hall, 330 S. Marshall.

Speakers at this rally will deal with the prisoner of war issue, the facts behind the germ warfare charge, the fight for a conference of the major powers.

The APC, in its fight to settle the prisoner of war question and to halt the spread of germ warfare, has centered attention on the Geneva Protocol of 1925, the international agreement which covers these questions.

The Geneva Protocol has been ratified by all major world powers except the United States and Japan.

The new APC pamphlet contains a program of action which includes the following points:

1—Mobilize national support for U. S. ratification of the 1925 Geneva Protocol outlawing bacteriological warfare, with President Truman re-submitting this measure to the U. S. Senate for ratification.

2—Demand U. S. ratification of the United Nations Convention on Genocide.

3—Urge an appropriate system of international (UN) inspection and control of B. W. and other weapons of mass destruction.

4—Seek an international probe of the charges of the use of B. W. in North Korea and China.

5—Demand rapid successful completion of the Korean truce talks, and overall negotiations among the major powers.

Labor Group to Give DuBois 7,000 Peace Signatures at Birthday Fete

The New York Labor Conference for Peace will present 7,000 signatures collected on petitions for a five-power peace pact at birthday dinner to be held in tribute to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois tonight at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, 253 W. 73 St.

The signatures were obtained in the last few weeks by peace committees in the garment, men's wear, distributive, maritime and electrical industries.

Leading the field was the rank and file peace committee at the Johnson Machine shop in Brooklyn, organized by United Electrical Workers, Independent, Local 475. Fifteen of the machine shop workers obtained 500 signatures from people in the neighborhood where the shop is located, in one evening's canvass.

The New York Labor Conference for Peace also announced a planning meeting to be held tomorrow (Thursday) 7:30 p.m., at 111 W. 40 St., as a follow-up to the successful Herald Square peace demonstration last week.

Greetings to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois on his 84th birthday are being wished from all over the world and will be read off at the testimonial dinner to him tonight (Wednesday)



DR. DuBOIS

in a successful preparatory session at the Riverside Plaza Hotel. Some will be read off at the testimonial dinner to him tonight (Wednesday)

From Peking: "After taking part

ference for the Peace Conference of Asia and the Pacific, we send warm greetings to Dr. DuBois, valiant champion for freedom of oppressed peoples and for peace. Signed: Rev. John Darr and Dr. John A. Kingsbury, USA; D. D. Kofambi, India; Mrs. Tsai Kora, Japan; Rafael Mendez Aguirre and Eli De Gotari, Mexico; U Hla, Burma; Chutani Mohammed Khan, Pakistan and Rev. C. R. Van Eerde, Australia.

Other wires of congratulations were received from Leopold Infeld, Warsaw; Branca Flahbo, for the Brazilian Peace Committee; Claude Morgan, Paris; Jose L. Marasca, head of the Uruguay National Peace Council, and the entire staff and student body of the Charles University of Prague, Czechoslovakia.

A wire from Iluo Oyama, chairman of the Japanese Peace Committee, read: "Long live DuBois! Great Fighter for Peace!"

THE BIG HOUSING SWINDLE (10) VETERANS ARE VICTIMIZED BY 'SLUM CLEARANCE'

By MICHAEL SINGER (Tenth in a series)

World War I veterans who marched on Washington for their bonuses were met with tear gas, machine guns and tanks in the horrible MacArthur-led attack at Anacostia Flats.

World War II veterans who were promised homes are being thrown into the streets, their modest but and temporary barrack shelters stripped bare, their children forced to play in the shadow of steam shovels and bulldozers.

This is how capitalism treats its veterans.

Nowhere is this cruel fact more exposed than among the 8,000 occupants of the eight veterans emergency projects, erected in 1946 as "temporary" shelter for the thousands of veterans returning from World War II who had no homes and could not pay the inflated rents of the postwar housing speculators.

HOUSES DESTROYED

In the face of the most fearful housing crisis the city has ever known, with mass evictions and Title I delinquencies making a mockery of the government's "welfare" pretensions, with relocation a myth and official admissions that the low-rent, new housing program may never be realized—one-third of the 4855 Temporary barrack apartments have been demolished, thousands of veterans and their families have been evicted, and the City Housing Authority is destroying piecemeal home after home of eight temporary projects.

Scheduled for demolition in 1954 homes in the Brucker and Castle Hill projects in the Bronx, in Rego Park and Ulmer Park barracks in Queens, in the Jamaica Bay and Linden shelters in Brooklyn, are being torn apart bit by bit. This callous double-cross by Dewey, Mayor Impellitteri and the administrative agency, the City Housing Authority, on the typical land-grab, rent-gouge, mass-eviction theory that the homes are "shums" and "unlivable," has created a crisis that affects every tenant in the city.

The veterans are fighting a desperate delaying action.

EMPTY APARTMENTS

The fact that 3,000 empty apartments are NOW AVAILABLE in the eight projects—units which can be filled IMMEDIATELY—points up the integration of this issue in the entire housing picture.

Thus far, it has been the veterans and their wives, battling virtually alone and with a valor unmatched in the housing battle, who have been carrying the brunt of the war to stop the steamrollers, the bulldozers, the strippers and the planners.

The "slum clearance" propaganda used to explain away the mass destruction of the barracks is revealed as a tissue of lies when the projects are examined. The three, four and five room homes, with bath, kitchen, yards and landscaped frontage, walks and streets—renting at \$29, \$34 and \$39 a month—are garden spots compared to the miserable "relocation" homes that the CHA would transfer the families.

The CHA is moving with ruthlessness to force every last veteran family out of their homes. Despite demolition schedules for June 30 and later, the CHA is removing sinks, toilets, boilers, cooking stoves and other vital facilities in all empty apartments.

TENANTS THREATENED

To rush the evictions the CHA has thrown the "book" at the barrack occupants. Every threat from health and fire hazards to actual

bulldozer attacks on the very walls of the occupied homes if the tenants do not get out by June 30, has been used to intimidate the fighting vets and their families. Unless the citywide tenants movement, backed by trade unions, progressives, and a united community counter-attack, moves speedily to stop the really offensive, a large section of these homes will be lost both to the tenants there now and to the thousands outside who HAVE REQUESTED the relocation to the available empty units.

With CHA officials admitting that relocation is at best a dribble, barrack families have shown a militant disposition to defy the city authorities and "stay put" until permanent quarters at suitable rents can be found for them. While a handful of veterans may be relocated to permanent low-rent projects or into other temporary barracks (forcing them to moving expenses and transfers to abandoned units deteriorated through CHA neglect), many may never be relocated.

Making the picture especially critical is the democratic interracial nature of the temporary barrack communities. Negro and white families, veterans of every creed and religion and political viewpoint, live in harmony, in good-will, in mutual faith and trust. It is this, as much as the speculative land profiteering by big realtors, that is behind the move to destroy the barrack projects.

To hide their white supremacist hatred for the Negro tenants, some real estate interests and newspapers, notably in Queens, ran scare stories of rat houses in the projects, though tenants and management alike denied them. But the Carol Management Corp. exposed the real reason for the "rat" stories when it unsuccessfully sued to evict a tenant because he had sub-let his apartment to a Negro family. And what is the Carol Management?

The Carol Management is a large realty firm which plans to build the largest private housing development in Queens—directly across Horace Harding Boulevard from the Rego Park project. Rid the project of its Negro families, destroy the low-rent, landscaped, happy veteran community, erect restrictive covenant and high-rent luxury homes—this is the real "rat" clearance, slum-clearance" program of Carol Management.

Rego Park tenants have questioned the role of Frank Erickson, jailed bookmaker, in the realty deal. George W. Canung, CHA director of Management, has admitted to them that "Erickson has an interest in a corporation which owns some of the property."

In Rego Park the tenants association sent Mayor Impellitteri 1,000 signatures on a "save our homes" petitions. Hundreds of "Save Our Homes" stickers appear in the windows of the projects. Tenant spokesmen, expressing the desire of the veterans to move to permanent projects, point out, however, that until the city builds adequate apartments at rentals within their ability to pay, these temporary homes will be fought for with every breath of our beings.

In this fight, one of the most dramatic people's struggles in the city, every progressive, every worker, every tenant has an immediate stake. The "Save Our Homes" battlefront covering eight barrack projects is a housing crusade for the entire city.

Dulles Joins Hue and Cry Against Labor

BALTIMORE, June 10.—John Foster Dulles, Republican spokesman on foreign affairs, today added his voice to the clamor of Big Business for anti-union legislation. In his commencement address at Johns Hopkins University, Dulles assailed "the interruption of vital production by labor-management disputes," which, he declared, does



DULLES

not constitute a "demonstration of the value of freedom."

"Many of our people," he declared, "have abused freedom into a form of self-gratifying license which is not compatible with the general good."

Dulles also called for a "potent offensive" against the Soviet Union which, he added piously, must be based on "spiritual power."

The man who played a key part in the launching of the bloody intervention in Korea disclaimed the idea that the "offensive" he called for was a military one.

REUTHER BACKERS OUSTED BY BIG MILWAUKEE LOCAL

MILWAUKEE, June 10.—The pro-Reuther, rightwing administration of Herman Steffes has been ousted from office in elections at CIO United Auto Workers Local 75 at the Milwaukee Nash Plant. Steffes is also State CIO president.

Steffes was defeated by John Parbs, former chief steward, by a vote of 2,010 to 1,409. Steffes' vice-presidential candidate, incumbent Everett Connors, was eliminated in the primary by an independent, Jersey Lisicki, who went on to win in the final election. After 15 years as financial secretary, Paul Steffes, brother of Herman, was overwhelmingly defeated by Independent Earl Gresen.

Claud Keim, recording secretary running on the Steffes' slate, was ousted by a Parbs' supported, Tom Joost. The Steffes' slate candidate for Chief Steward was also eliminated in the primary and in the final election Edward Glazer, a Parbs' supporter beat out Independent Leo Racewicz by thirty votes. Both Glazer and Racewicz were known to have opposed the growing speedup and Work Rules, pushed by Steffes.

For position of Guide, two Independents ran in the finals which Evis Mack won. Independent Joseph Wysocki beat out incumbent George Eliopoulos for position of Sergeant at arms.

The incumbent for Three Years Trustee, Augie Kobs, while not running on the Steffes' slate, but a strong supporter of Reuther, who had been attempting to divert the middle forces into the trap of red-baiting, was overwhelmingly defeated by Leo Lisicki. Kobs received the lowest vote of all candidates running.

For the first time since the war,

Judge Dimock Admits Mimeograph Machines as Evidence of 'Plot'

By HARRY RAYMOND

The version of a police agent, who had been planted in the Communist Party by the FBI, of steps the Party would take to defend itself and continue functioning if it was outlawed and driven underground was admitted by Judge Edward J. Dimock in the Foley Square Smith Act trial yesterday as evidence of "conspiracy" to advocate "violent overthrow" of the government.

REP. KLEIN BACKS SMITH ACT REPEAL IN LETTER TO UNION GROUP HERE

Rep. Arthur G. Klein (D-NY) has pledged his support to the Sabath Bill to repeal the Smith Act in a letter to John Masso, secretary of the trade union committee for the repeal of the thought control measure.

The letter was received as the committee was preparing for its conference against the Smith Act at the Hotel Capitol next Saturday. Many trade

union delegates are expected to attend.

Rep. Klein's letter to Masso said, in part:

"... I am opposed to this act, having voted against it at the time it came up for a vote here in the House of Representatives. I favor Mr. Sabath's bill and will do everything I can to assure its passage when

and if it is reported to the floor of the House.

"As to when that would be, I would suggest your contact Congressman Celler, who is Chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary."

Masso is business agent of Local 528, Glass Bevelers Local of the AFL Painters Union.

MacARTHUR NAMED GOP CONVENTION KEYNOTER

CHICAGO, June 10.—Gen. Douglas MacArthur was named today as the keynote speaker for the Republican National Convention which will open here July 7.

The convention arrangements committee named MacArthur by a voice vote after his name was the only one placed in nomination.

A spokesman for the arrange-

ments committee said there was a scattering of "no" votes but that overwhelming preponderance of the committee voted "aye."

Dodgers Reply To Racist Slur With Bats

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—The Brooklyn Dodgers answered a racist member of the St. Louis Cardinals here last night in unmistakable terms. The unidentified Cardinal, shouting from the dugout, called Joe Black a vile name as the Dodger hurler took over in relief to start the seventh with the score tied 2-2. In the eighth inning, Jackie Robinson came to bat and told Card catcher Del Rice what he thought of the Cardinal in the dugout who was shouting racist slurs. Robinson then walked, drew a hurried throw from pitcher Brazle which enabled him to speed to third base, and trotted home ahead of Roy Campanella as the Dodger catcher blasted one clear out of the park.

White Says Eisenhower Worse Than Taft

Gen. Eisenhower's stand on civil rights is worse even than that of Sen. Taft, Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has charged. White was joined in his blast against Eisenhower's avowed opposition to a federal FEPC law by Arthur Chapin, New Jersey CIO's civil rights director.

Speaking on a radio broadcast Monday night, the NAACP spokesman termed Eisenhower's stand "backward," said the general's record on civil rights so far "is not good." White commented:

"For example, his 1948 advocacy of limited segregation in the armed services and his inexplicable championship of states rights in his recent Abilene speech. Not even Taft goes that far backward."

Before 100 leading officials of the New Jersey state CIO's annual conference, Chapin assailed Eisenhower for having moved into the same camp with Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga), the Dixiecrats' choice for Democratic nominee as President, "in opposing any effective action to stop discrimination."

Southern Fishing Boats Stay In Dock; Bosses Refuse Pact

MERRYPOINT, Va., June 10.—Thousands of menhaden fishermen in this area and other southern coast points are refusing to sign on, and the fishing boats remain docked as owners of the vessels refuse to negotiate a contract with the newly-established Fisher-

men's Union of the International Fur and Leather Workers.

Not a boat moved out of the ports of this area, the major district of the industry, said a statement of the Executive Board of Fishermen's Union, Local 700.

"Our union has not found it necessary to engage in picketing or in any other demonstrative actions," said the statement. "Our members are simply refusing to sell their labor power until a settlement has been reached with the union."

Almost all the menhaden fishermen are Negroes. The IFLWU has organized an estimated 5,000 of their number since its drive began last year. This is supposed to be the largest of the union when the boats take in thousands of tons

of the tiny fish found along the Atlantic and used for industrial purposes. Local 700 said the fishing companies have not responded to its call to negotiate a contract providing union recognition and improvements in wages and working conditions.

"Provocative charges by the boat owners plus an impressive array of state troopers called by them have failed to intimidate or confuse our members," continues the statement. "They remain firm in their dignified and lawful actions. Any boat owner who claims that we are using coercive methods to realize our objective is an unmitigated liar. We defy him to prove his charges."

The union maintains a daily census, involving a count of the men

by each of its committees, and has found that only 38 out of more than 1,500 men in the area have gone fishing. Those few are scattered among several competing captains so not a single vessel has a full complement of qualified men, "and they don't catch fish," the statement added.

In response to some of the attacks upon the IFLWU, the statement of the local, whose president is John Bull, a veteran fisherman, said:

"The International Fur and Leather Workers Union has made good every commitment made by President Gold. We are confident it will continue to honor its every promise and increase its help whenever needed."

Reaching the last lap of his 13 days of direct testimony, John Lautner, the FBI informer, repeated testimony he offered earlier in the California Smith Act trial and the Washington McCarran hearing of his special views on alleged plans to protect the Communist Party and its members.

Questioned by Assistant Prosecutor David L. Marks, the witness admitted the alleged plans were developed to take effect "when the Party is driven underground."

Lautner's story dealt chiefly with what he and other persons—not the 16 defendants—allegedly did and said concerning the so-called underground plan.

He repeated his story of a purchase he claimed he made in 1948 of 700 small mimeograph machines for Party organizations.

Marks produced a small hand-roller mimeograph set. It was the type generally used throughout the country in small organizations and clubs. The witness said it had been purchased by a Justice Department agent from a Chicago firm after he identified it from a catalog.

Although the witness testified he told the government agent the name of the Chicago firm, he could not remember the firm's name when questioned on the stand. Judge Dimock permitted introduction of the machine, over objections of defense counsel, as a facsimile of the type the witness claimed he purchased for the Party in 1948.

The witness claimed he attended a meeting in 1948 in which a discussion of a so-called underground structure for the Party was discussed by New York State Party chairman Robert Thompson. No defendants in this trial, according to the testimony, were at this alleged meeting.

A large chart, depicting an organization setup in groups of three, was displayed by Marks to the jury. This, Lautner said, he had prepared for the government to show the form of the proposed "Communist underground."

The witness quoted Thompson as saying:

"The purpose of the underground structure is to enable the Party to function under all conditions. If the Party is declared

(Continued on Page 6)

House Passes Bill Against Foreign Born

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The conference version of the McCarran-Walters bill increasing restrictions against the foreign-born was passed today by the House by 208 to 58. The House shouted down a move by Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) to send the bill back to the Judiciary Committee.

Javits said the bill established a "color line for immigrants" from the West Indies, "discriminated against" immigrants from southeast Europe, added to the "Intero jeopardy" of all immigrants, and continued "Oriental exclusion."

Four Democratic senators had urged President Truman Monday to veto the measure on grounds it was an "exclusion" bill and a "slap in the face" for peoples of foreign lands.

The Split in the Textile Workers Union

By MARTHA STONE

THE PRESENT SPLIT in the Textile Workers Union, CIO, is the logical result of the long-standing factional feud between the Baldanzi and Rieve forces. George Baldanzi, recently a vice-president of the CIO, is now performing as director of the AFL raid on his former union. The pork-chop issues, the primary concern of the textile workers, are pushed to the background in the face of the secession movement.

What were the conditions in the TWUA that provided fertile soil for the secession movement? Who is responsible for the split that has given the employers a vantage point from which to attack?

The lack of democracy in the TWUA, the abandonment of any militant wage fight, the neglected grievances in the mills, the knuckling under to the employers' demands for increased work loads have long been the cause of great dissatisfaction in the locals. The demoralization that developed among the workers left them wide open to Baldanzi's demagogic appeals. Many members mistakenly believed that his election as president of the TWUA would bring a change in the union's policy. In the absence of a rank and file movement, he was able to divert the constructive criticisms of the membership along factional lines. But while Baldanzi is the one who is physically splitting the union, Rieve bears great responsibility for the conditions that gave rise to the split.

BALDANZI'S RECORD exposes him as an opportunist whose fight for top leadership was the only issue that caused him to clash with Rieve. As vice-president of the union, he joined Rieve in yielding to the demands of the American Woolen Co. for increased work load. He advanced no program to meet the unemployment problem in New England. He refused to include in his convention program any of the pork-chop issues demanded by local leaders who supported him.

His record on the issue of union democracy is no better than Rieve's. If Baldanzi were really so concerned with the rights of local unions as he professes to be, then how was it that he participated in taking away the rights of Local 75 of Paterson to elect leaders of their own choosing? Progressives in that local were arbitrarily removed by Rieve and denied the right to run for office, or even to serve on a local union committee.

Baldanzi and his associate, Sam Baron, now in charge of the AFL raiding in Canada, helped Rieve to bring these progressive local leaders to trial and to take away their union rights.

THE ILLUSIONS about Baldanzi are beginning to be dispelled in the textile area in New Jersey. Leaders of the joint boards in North, Central and South Jersey, formerly in Baldanzi's camp, are now urging their membership to stay in the TWUA. In the Passaic Joint Board, 10,500 workers out of 12,000 are covered in membership meetings which have voted to stay in CIO.

This decline in Baldanzi's support here is due to the desire for unity of the rank and file. The workers fear division, raids and factional activities at a time when the companies are trying to destroy their union. They have seen their living standards decline and their working conditions deteriorate while the factional fight absorbed their leaders. The textile workers in this area did not greet the proposal to join the UTW-AFL with any enthusiasm. Too many old-timers

know the long-standing record of sell-outs by the UTW, dating back to the Passaic strike of 1926.

The warnings of left progressives that Baldanzi's fight within the TWUA was based solely on personal and factional ambitions is better understood now that he has openly shown his hand and is raiding the union to which he formerly professed such devotion. At local union meetings in North Jersey where the split was discussed, the healthy, non-factional sentiments of the rank and file have come to the fore.

The workers of the Forstmann, the Botany, the Dyers and the Silk locals, who voted to stay in the CIO, are not pro-Baldanzi. They are definitely pro-TWUA. Some of the local leaders have made their position clear that in withdrawing from the Baldanzi camp, they are not supporters of Emil Rieve. They express the desire to keep the TWUA united as the main textile union and to fight within the CIO to correct the wrong policies pursued by the Rieve administration. Such expressions have been warmly received.

THE PRESENT SPLIT has already taken additional toll on the conditions of the textile workers. It has emboldened employers to introduce wage cuts in New England cotton mills. In the Forstmann woolen local in Passaic the Rieve-Baldanzi struggle has resulted in a new high record of neglected griev-

ances. The carpet workers, at the crucial moment of their wage fight, are divided and weakened by the raiding. The locals in Freehold, N. J., and Tompkinsville, Conn., which voted to go AFL, have failed to join in the national carpet strike for a 25-cent increase.

The disastrous consequences of the present split is most sharply felt in the South. Only a small number of textile workers are organized. Now the CIO faces the prospect of losing even this small base there. The deep dissatisfaction of the southern textile workers, expressed time after time at national conventions of the TWUA, has led many to go with Baldanzi to the UTW.

PROGRESSIVE in the TWUA have a great responsibility at this time. Those participating in the campaign to enroll the textile workers in the TWUA are making a contribution to the unity of the workers. But this is not all that is involved in the present struggle.

A well-organized progressive leadership is needed to develop a militant program independent of both Rieve and Baldanzi. The union membership is ripe for a policy of struggle for wage increases and against speed-up, for inner-union democracy and for organizing the South.

A further basis for uniting the membership around a rank and file program is the fight to carry out the convention resolutions for a 35-hour week at 40 hours pay, and for repeal of the

Taft-Hartley and Smith and McCarran Acts.

The problem of organizing the 90 percent unorganized southern textile workers is crucial for the whole labor movement. An all-out southern organizing campaign must be demanded of the TWUA executive board by all the locals. This will take away the biggest weapon the millowners now have to break down wage standards and to destroy the union. The southern textile workers will come into the TWUA only if a sharp break is made with the past policies of accommodation to jimcrow and a crawling attitude to the employers.

The textile workers in the CIO can make a substantial contribution to united action of labor by appealing to locals of the UTW-AFL to stop the raiding. The sensible alternative to the present disastrous course is the unity of workers in both unions against the wage-slashing drive of the employers.

It is to the credit of the textile workers and their deep desires for united action that they are voting in this textile region to stay in the CIO, despite the ruinous policies of the Rieve administration. A rank and file movement led by men and women whose loyalty is to the membership and not to Rieve or Baldanzi is the guarantee that the locals will unite against the splitters. Only such direct intervention by the rank and file can assure that the real and grievous problems the textile workers face, as a result of the war economy, will be seriously and aggressively tackled.

PECS Roundup

THE HERALD TRIBUNE front-pages the headline: "GI's Storm Kojé Camp." What must the world's horror be, and how great must be the shame of millions of decent Americans at this "victory" won by tanks and tear gas against our prisoners. Even the Pentagon commander directing this "military operation" is quoted as paying tribute to the Koreans and Chinese POWs. Says the Tribune: "When the prisoners fought against the overpowering odds of the UN rifles, grenades and tear gas, Gen. Boatner said: 'I would never have thought they would do that. That takes a lot of guts.'" Another such "victory" over our prisoners, and not even the Pentagon will believe the pathetically stupid alibi that Washington can't sign a truce because the Koreans and Chinese don't want to go home.

THE TIMES Raymond O'Daniell reports from London that in Labor ranks there is "growing skepticism about the accuracy of American screening of prisoners in the light of revelations regarding camps like the one on Kojé." That's a genteel way of saying Britons think that the Pentagon lied like hell. Reporting an "increasing popular demand for British participation in the armistice talks," Daniell notes that even the Tory Times of London sees "a growing sense of perplexity about the prospect and objectives of the (Korean) war," while the Sunday Pictorial says "we can't win the war and seem to have lost the truth," a most damning indictment of Washington sabotage of Korean peace prospects.

THE NEWS wants American workers to understand that "class conflict in this country is a dangerous mistake" (that means its wicked to ask for a wage increase) because "we are all in the same boat together." That's a rather inept description in the month of June, when wealthy News editors are probably yachting in Long Island Sound and underpaid News readers sweat in our filthy, disgusting, overcrowded subways.

THE POST's Robert Allen says that it's a "big lie" of the Koreans and Chinese that the Pentagon would ever use germ warfare. And, to prove it, if the Koreans should ever use gas or germ warfare, the Pentagon will use "counter-weapons of indescribable destructiveness" which "are available to UN forces in a matter of hours."

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM denounces the Teachers Union for filing suit against the gauleiters of the city's school system who have arbitrarily denied the use of school buildings for meetings. Our "free" courts, the Telegram believes, are open to the people only when they're defendants, not as accusers of corrupt or anti-democratic government.—R. F.

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Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Eisenhower's Foreign Policy

WE NOW HAVE a fairly complete picture of the foreign policy views of the man behind whose Presidential candidacy the former America Firsters, the unreconstructed Confederate diehards, and the majority of war profiteering multi-millionaires are uniting. In his several press conferences and formal speeches Eisenhower has shown that he stands for—

1.—Continued sabotage of the truce negotiations in Korea until the Pentagon has built up sufficient strength to extend the war. ("... I do not believe that in the present situation that is any clean-cut answer to bringing the Korean war to a successful conclusion. ... There has been built up behind the Yalu River a very definite air strength that would make very dangerous any attempt to extend the war at this moment, until we have had a bigger build-up of our own."—Abilene press conference, June 5.)

2.—Implacable hostility to the Chinese People's Republic, therefore presumably continuation of present Washington policy toward China, with its possibilities of head-on conflict. ("... China was lost to the free world in one of the greatest international disasters of our time—a type of tragedy that must not be repeated."—Abilene campaign opening speech, June 4. Theme repeated in press interview of June 5.)

3.—Continued domination of Latin American countries. ("I have been devoted to the idea of Pan-Americanism. I believe we must most thoroughly get this continent bound together in common concepts in a common acceptance of certain obligations including our common defense."—Abilene conference, June 5.)

4.—Consolidation of the military alliance with German-Nazi generals and the economic alliance with German imperialism, which are the rock-bottom core of the Schuman Plan and the European Army. ("Each step toward real unification of Europe is a major victory for the free world."—Abilene speech, June 4.)

5.—Suppression of colonial revolutions. ("The war there [in Indo-China] is another incident in our global struggle against Communism. Therefore, it certainly deserves our help and our support."—Hotel Commodore press conference, June 7. Also implicit in entire NATO program of "collective security" among imperialist countries against "internal aggression.")

6.—A policy stronger than containment. ("But I must say that certain of the writings of Mr. Dulles have appealed to me mightily. Certain of the writings of Mr. Dulles have appealed to me very much. When he says that we should get a more positive policy, I very much agree with him."—Hotel Commodore press conference, June 7.)

7.—No negotiation of differences with the Soviet Union, despite demagogic vote-catching talk about "going anywhere" to meet Stalin—IF I had the slightest reason to believe that such a meeting would be welcome. ("They are not negotiable as long as the Soviet doctrine insists that Communism may not coexist in the world with a free system of

government, and therefore by every means open to them, subversion, bribery, corruption, threat of force, that they are going to try to destroy our form of government. ... Therefore, that thing is not negotiable because you have a direct clash of two ideals."—Hotel Commodore press conference, June 7.

In addition, Eisenhower has expressed himself in favor of agreements with Franco and Tito, of Universal Military Training, of building air power and utilizing it for atomic warfare.

These views add up to fairly comprehensive and specific statement of foreign policy. They are to be distinguished from the Truman Administration's foreign policy, if at all, only in the fact that they come from a candidate wearing the label of the other of Wall Street's twin parties of war and national disaster.

Eisenhower merely tucks on the promise of solvency while doing all these things, but this is as impossible for an Eisenhower as it has been for a Truman. Every view the General has expressed, if translated into policy, as surely engenders war as Truman's "containment" policy has already trapped us into war in the Far East. The man with the global outlook, who is so mightily Dulles, would lead us into world war—also in the name of devotedly seeking peace and security.

The very great danger for us that Eisenhower and the scheming, pro-fascist forces behind him are convincing many voters that what is good for the Wall Street war profiteers is also good for the American people.

COMING in the weekend WORKER
Putting Peace on the Ballot — by Will Parry

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DISHONOR ON KOJE ISLAND

THE EVENTS IN THE KOJE ISLAND prison camps are horrible.

The name and honor of our country must be in low repute indeed throughout the world today as mankind reads of this grisly victory of 1,000 fully armed troops, backed by tanks, flame throwers, tear gas, grenades, and bayonets over unarmed prisoners.

WHAT ARE THE CRIMES of these prisoners, 31 of whom were killed yesterday, along with one GI killed by U.S. grenade, bringing the known total of killed prisoners well past the 200 mark in the past few months? They "chant," said one press service. They "hold classes," ominously reported another. It was this situation which the military leadership of our country apparently felt was a menace to the United States of America. They decided to protect America from these perils.

The Kojé Island prisoners are being shot down by a desperate military leadership which manufactured the POW issue months ago when it appeared as if a truce in Korea were clearly in sight.

It has become so bad that one of our generals, General Hudelson, just returned from Korea, has told the American people:

"I am not sure why we are even fighting." (Herald Tribune, June 10.)

It has become so bad that Secretary of War Pace has admitted that we would have no case before an impartial world tribunal investigating the entire POW situation.

It is no longer a secret that "our allies" in the UN are badly frightened at the way the Korea disaster is going from bad to worse, how the prisoner issue is being used to torpedo the entire negotiation. Our country is being isolated from the rest of the human race on this issue. We stand forth as ruthlessly determined not to have a truce on any terms whatsoever, even after all the thorniest questions had been settled.

Gen. Mark Clark once more brandishes the threat of carrying the war to the Chinese people, with the atomic weapon clearly indicated as his next possible move.

Meanwhile, scores of noted, honorable men and women from scores of countries have personally stated their signed conviction that germ warfare has struck down men, women and children in Korea.

And the horrors of the napalm bombings—burning children to a crisp—has stirred passionate outcries of indignation in Britain, France, etc.

WHERE DO WE AMERICANS stand in all this?

Where do we stand as Washington embraces the Bonn Nazis, the worst war criminals in Europe, while it carries terror to the blood-soaked land of Korea? Mankind is judging us.

But it is we too who are deeply involved. Our sons in the Korea prison camps want desperately to come home. They are writing to their mothers, like Mrs. Paul Schnur, to plead for truce and repatriation. If Washington's politicians are allowed by the nation to smash up the truce negotiation, many an American family will pay a tragic price.

There is not a single American family that should not bestir itself to write or wire to President Truman, to all Congressmen, and U.S. Senators urging an end to this most disgraceful war in American history.

AMNESTY FOR JOHN GATES

THE APPEARANCE of John Gates, this paper's editor, before the McCarran board hearings, brings before the nation again the outrage of his frameup and imprisonment.

There is not a single iota of any evidence that John Gates ever committed a crime of any kind, ever engaged in any conspiracy of any kind, or ever did anything for which any patriotic American would not be proud.

He is in jail on a five-year sentence solely because he—and his fellow-Communist leaders—had the courage and patriotism to challenge the Korean war when it was still unpopular to do so; solely because as an editor of a working class paper he has consistently advocated American-Soviet friendship, trade and peaceful co-existence of the two social systems.

In his hearing before the loaded two-man McCarran board, John Gates is again speaking out not only for himself but for all decent Americans regardless of their political views. He is speaking out for the heritage of political liberty, for the right to dissent and criticize. He is challenging the shameful fraud of the "foreign agent" slander used against the Communist movement.

Surely, this is the moment to urge that President Truman grant amnesty to this newspaper editor who is treated as a felon solely because of his ideas. We urge that writers, newspaper men, trade unions and others ask amnesty for John Gates, and the other Smith Act victims.



Some Confusion on Issue Of Negro Representation

By PETTIS PERRY

FOR SOME TIME NOW a debate has been raging throughout the progressive movement, among Communists and non-Communists, especially among white progressives, on the important question of Negro representation in the 1952 elections. Since the appearance of my pamphlet "Negro Representation—a Step Towards Negro Freedom" published by New Century, March, 1952, the debate has unfolded. Many of the old questions dealt with in the pamphlet are still being raised, but now some additional questions are coming to the fore.

The question most persistently posed runs something like this: "The pushing of the issue of Negro representation might interfere with the development of a broad coalition, especially among the whites, and after all unity must be attained."

Others insist that 1952 is not the time—that perhaps the issue of Negro representation should be postponed until 1954 or better still, 1956.

Still others argue: "Suppose we supported the fight for Negro representation on a broad scale, and the Negro people put forth George Schuyler and Edith Sampson as candidates, do you mean to say that we would support these people?"

TO THE FIRST QUESTION, there can be no doubt that unity of all anti-fascist, peace and democratic forces, headed by the working class of this country, is more urgent now than at any other time in our history. What is forgotten, however, is that one of the fundamental divisions within the working class, deliberately fostered by the Wall Street ruling class, is the division between Negro and white.

From its formative days, the Communist Party has recognized this fact. It has devoted all its energies to realize the unity of Negro and white workers—the unity of labor and the Negro people. This fight for the unity of Negro and white is accompanied by a relentless struggle against white chauvinism which is the chief instrument of the ruling class to create division and disunity. The ruling class of this country has for centuries fostered the idea of white supremacy as a key weapon to weaken the labor movement.

The fight for Negro repre-

sentation is by no means a divisive issue. It is a powerful unifying issue, uniting the Negro people and labor, with all peace and democratic forces in the country. This is what the progressive forces should see in the present situation. The white workers and middle class progressives are called upon to take the lead in bringing about this unity in every aspect of social, economic and political life.

Only in this way can they win the full confidence of the Negro people.

AS TO THOSE who argue that 1952 is not the time to raise the question of Negro representation, we say: "This attitude is worthy of the white southern liberal." For three centuries these forces have urged patience and waiting on the part of the Negro people. While saying that you cannot solve the problems overnight, they have remained spineless in the face of the reactionary offensive directed against the Negro people. We can have no patience with such right opportunists and white chauvinist approaches.

The year 1952 is precisely the year when the ruling class of this country has moved closer to fascism and war than at any other time. Therefore, a full-fledged fight for Negro representation, or any other basic question confronting the Negro people, will help weld together a tremendous human force that can help check the path of reaction—and hinder the drive towards fascism and war. Those who are unwilling to fight now will be less willing to fight on this question when and if the war and fascist danger is sharpened in 1954 and 1956.

AS TO THE THIRD QUESTION, with regard to Schuyler and Edith Sampson, it is very doubtful whether anybody seriously believes that either Schuyler or Edith Sampson would be offered as a candidate in any Negro community anywhere in the country. Stripped of its apparent concern, the kernel here is that the Negroes are not intelligent enough to properly select candidates, that only the white possess such intelligence. Hence, the whites must have complete veto power over the will and desires of the Negro people. That is exactly what this argument amounts to.

How often have Negroes been

told to support some white candidate they had no voice in selecting? This has happened in case after case where a Negro candidate was the alternate choice, and where, by innuendo at least, it was implied that the Negro candidate was not a progressive, or if he was progressive, he was too far to the left. Yet in so many cases where the white candidate was so progressive that Negro representation had to be postponed, the candidate when elected turned out little different from reactionary candidates.

In the approach to the question of Negro representation, obviously the whole progressive movement, white and Negro, should be interested in helping to select the best possible choice for candidates. This is very important because the interests of the Negro people themselves require that a candidate selected would be one that would fight for some of the basic issues confronting the Negro people and the progressive movement—but not necessarily a candidate who will support the entire program of the left.

Let us suppose that there was a broad exchange of opinions between the white progressives, or the progressive movement as a whole, with the Negro community in an effort to arrive at a suitable candidate, and that after such an exchange of opinions the Negro people would decide to put up a candidate that would not fully meet the standard of the progressives? What would be the responsibility of the progressive movement in such a situation? Its responsibility would be to see that the Negroes would have the final say, and that efforts then be made to win the broadest possible support from among the whites, around the candidates of the Negro people's choice in an effort to break jim-crow in politics. This would then strengthen the possibilities for the broadest unity of the Negro forces and the white progressives.

THE YEAR 1952 is a serious and crucial year in the advancement of Negro representation. It is my hope that the whole progressive movement, particularly the labor movement, will place this question before every party convention in the coming months in such a way that no one will be able to duck it. Broad non-partisan unity in the Negro com-

(Continued on Page 8)

McCarran

(Continued from Page 1)
attorneys for the Communist Party, replied that it was the attorney general's charges and his parade of stoolpigeons which injected the issue of the CP position on war and peace.

Chairman Peter Campbell Brown, always quick to take a hint from the Justice Department lawyers, said, "I agree with Mr. Paisley. Turning to the witness, he said, 'Don't make a speech.'"

"Will you tell me," asked Gater with an unflinching regard of the chairman, "how I can answer a question without speaking?"

AMNESTY ASKED

While Gater was testifying, a delegation of Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, headed by Moe Fishman, visited the White House and the Justice Department to appeal for amnesty for Gater and Robert Thompson both veterans of the International Brigade and both victims of the Smith Act framew.

In response to questions by Marcantonio, Gater pointed out how as a result of World War II U.S. big business interests had enriched themselves and at the war's end saw "golden opportunities" to expand their profits at the expense of other capitalist nations. But this drive for world domination was one of the chief sources of the war danger, he said.

The big business interests were also prompted to prepare for war and take steps aiming toward war by their fear of socialism which had been chosen by the people of Eastern Europe and China, Gater added.

"We further took the position," he said, "that the threat of war had been greatly increased by the desertion of the Roosevelt position by the Truman administration which for the policy of seeking a lasting peace through collaboration had substituted a policy of hostility against the Soviet Union."

CALHOUN PARALLEL

Gater exploded the reactionary thesis that the Soviet Union was a

"menace" to the U. S., either directly or indirectly. The doctrine of "indirect aggression," he pointed out, was really an admission that there was no danger of an attack, and he compared it with the doctrine of John C. Calhoun who contended that the South was menaced by the "indirect aggression" of the Federal Government.

The Calhoun doctrine was an attempt to spread slavery, just as the modern variant of that doctrine was designed to pave the way for an extension of U. S. imperialism power, Gater said.

This was the position the Communist Party took on the issue of war and peace and the Party devoted itself to a campaign to educate the American people for peaceful coexistence between socialism and capitalism, for a five-power pact, for a treaty in Korea and for recognition of the Chinese People's Republic, Gater testified.

"Was it the position of the Communist Party that the United States is fascist?" asked Marcantonio.

"No," replied Gater. "It was the Party's position that there still remained some important but still restricted democratic rights. We aimed at maintaining and extending these democratic rights."

FIGHT FOR NEGRO PEOPLE

"Will you explain the policy of the Communist Party for full equality for the Negro people," said Marcantonio.

"It has been our position that the single worst feature of the operation of the capitalist system in the U. S. was the frightful oppression of the Negro people," Paisley again interrupted. He said Gater was engaging in a "trade against conditions."

"Marcantonio was required to rephrase his question, but the answer remained the same. With flashing eyes and his voice sharp, Gater assailed the conditions under which the Negro people live as "a disgrace to the civilized world."

"Many Negroes," he continued, "are murdered outright by lynching, by police brutality, and as a result of frameups for capital offenses. Many, many more are murdered slowly, by degrees, by the conditions under which they live."

"Statistics show that in the U.S. a Negro has a life expectancy of 10 years less than the white. Diseases such as tuberculosis have a far higher incidence among Negroes. Negro infants have less chance than white babies of reaching the age of one year."

The 14th and 15th amendments are not enforced, and the Negro people in the South have

been denied the right to vote.

"We say that people are not born with prejudices against persons of another color but that these prejudices are implanted in them and cultivated by those who make profits from prejudice."

As an example, Gater mentioned the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., owner of real property in Harlem, on which they can collect higher rents because of ghetto restrictions on the Negro people. He cited the differentials in wages between Negro and white and the differentials between the North and the South; the consequences of Jim Crow.

"What activities did the Communist Party engage in to win full equality for the Negro people?" asked Marcantonio.

Gater responded with a description of the party campaigns for the right to vote, for an anti-lynching bill with teeth, for repeal of the poll tax, for a compulsory FEPC, and for the defense of Willie McGee and all other Negro victims of the frameup system.

Gater explained the relation between the immediate aims of the party and its ultimate aim of socialism—how, far from there being any contradiction between the two, the struggle for immediate aims facilitates the achievement for socialism and the Socialist outlook helps the achievement of immediate aims.

Steel

(Continued from Page 1)

hangs in the balance." It was apparent that he is at least anxious to fix the responsibility for the use of the Taft-Hartley law upon the anti-administration forces in Congress. His speech was obviously toned for the coming election campaign. He called for quick action and there was indication that some legislative strikebreaking action will come soon.

While the President said Taft-Hartley procedure would be "unfair" against the steel workers after they postponed action for a much longer time than the law requires, he said that if Congress insists on Taft-Hartley action then it should "direct" him to obtain an immediate injunction without the need to wait for the appointment and report of a fact-finding body.

The President suggested that the steel workers might defy a Taft-Hartley injunction recalling the coal miners' defiance of the injunction in 1950. The President even cast some doubt on the likelihood of a court granting an injunction against a union that had been so cooperative.

He expressed hope that seizure power would also give him the authority to grant "just compensation" to the wage workers. He suggested that "special boards" could be set up to determine what just compensation is for the workers and employers in such situations.

The breakdown in the negotiations came Monday night despite earlier Administration-inspired reports that an agreement was near. John R. Steelman, the President mediator in the steel negotiations, announced that both sides are "hopelessly deadlocked."

In a statement, Philip Murray said the companies "refused to do justice with respect to wages, fringes, union security and contract terms."

He said that on wages they offered 12½ cents an hour and to increase the spread between the 32 wage classifications from five cents to 5½ cents. But they also insist that retroactivity go only to April 1 not Jan. 1, when the contract expired.

Murray estimates that the wage offer of the steel companies amounts to 15.3 cents an hour over a period of 18 months. The Wage Stabilization Board proposal provided for 12½ cents effective Jan. 1, plus 2½ more effective June 30 and 2½ cents effective Jan. 1. The "last offer" of the companies doesn't even match the increase in the cost of living since the last wage increase was negotiated, Murray said.

The employers also refuse to

pledge in their refusal to pay the WSA recommended time and a quarter for Sunday work although all standard contracts provide double time for such work, said Murray. Their refusal to grant the union shop was flat-footed. The union security issue has become even more serious for the union as the seven-month negotiations developed. The attacks of the employers upon labor and the new threats to unions, increased the importance of the union shop as a security measure.

Both Murray and the steel owners agreed to open such plants as the government may deem necessary for specified war material. Murray said the government need only get into touch with district leaders of the union and make the arrangements.

In his speech before the two houses, the President cast doubt on how much steel the government can get under such an arrangement.

Trial

(Continued from Page 3.)

illegal the Party will function." Lautner claimed he discussed with other persons in the Party, none of whom are defendants, the possibility of setting up radio communication centers to bring the voice of the Party to the public in case the government drove the Party underground.

The only defendants named by the witness as having discussed any alleged underground plans in his presence were Isadore Begun, Pettis Perry and George Blake Charney. Lautner said Begun and Charney attended a meeting where the matter was discussed. He said he talked briefly with Perry on the street, but that Perry was non-committal, stating that it was a "political question and not one of security."

The witness named defendant Marion Buchrach as having given him some "sensitized stenils" in the early fall of 1949. He then proceeded to name the other 15 defendants, stating he knew them all as officers and functionaries in the Communist Party.

Marks picked up a copy of the Constitution of the Communist Party, read part of the preamble and asked the witness to tell the jury what it meant to "initiate" in the Communist Party. Defense attorney John T. McLernan objected that the preamble spoke for itself and did not need any interpretation by the witness.

"Here is a witness who testified he knew all these defendants for years," McLernan said. "Let him testify what these defendants said this passage in the Constitution meant, not what some unknown 'initiator' thought it to mean."

"How can he possibly testify as

to what we thought?" asked Elmer both Carly Flynn. "We, in fact, can explain what we think. This is a form of testimony that by all common sense should not be received."

Judge Dimock overruled the defense objection.

Marks again read from the constitution, which stated that the Communist Party is "based on the principles of scientific socialism, Marxism-Leninism" and supports the "achievements of American democracy." He asked the witness the meaning of the passage.

Lautner took a cue from the government's first witness, Louis F. Budenz, and told the jury the passage was "meaningless" because Marxism-Leninism means advocacy of the "proletarian revolution."

Lautner is expected to conclude his direct examination today. As soon as it is concluded, defense attorneys will begin questioning him in cross-examination.

LaBenskey

(Continued from Page 1)

felled LaBenskey looked a little ridiculous.

In his charge, Judge Liddle further told the jury they could bring in a verdict of justifiable homicide, second degree murder, first degree manslaughter or second degree manslaughter.

A mistrial motion by Bleakley was denied.

After Judge Liddle delivered the charge, Marbach objected to his instructions to the jury that they may bring in a first degree conviction with recommendation for life imprisonment on the evidence of a "general" intent. Bleakley agreed the indictment was under a particular sub-division of the Criminal Code, and the judge withdrew that portion of his charge.

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The Science of History Is on Trial

By HERBERT APPELBERG

Associate editor, Masses & Mainstream

Imperialism fears science and seeks to destroy it. True history—the Queen of Science—is particularly detested by the imperialists. The bourgeoisie raped history by making it the story of kings and the rich; by smothering it with their snobbishness and chauvinism. But, hell-bent for fascism, even this

A dramatic protest against the current book-burnings of the war-makers will take place this Thursday night when outstanding personalities address a "Books On Trial" rally at the Hotel Capital, 51st St. and Eighth Ave.

Speakers will include Dr. Harry F. Ward, William L. Patterson, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Cedric Belfrage, Shirley Graham, Lloyd L. Brown, Howard Fast and Alexander Trachtenberg, publisher who is on trial at Foley Square and in whose behalf the rally is being held.

will not do, and now the bourgeoisie wants to write off history altogether. Now their theoreticians deny the possibility of any scientific history.

"History," sneered Henry Ford, "is the bunk." In more elevated language, Charles A. Beard held, towards the end of his life, that "the idea of causation is, at best, a highly dubious intellectual assumption."

Really, the imperialists are saying, the past is unknowable. Things happen with neither rhyme nor reason. To seek for meaning to life is a mere and a delusion. And so all struggle is absurd and self-defeating. Resign yourselves to things as they are. Kick the next man in the teeth, pick up the gold fillings and get ahead.

There is in the world today only one philosophy that teaches the reality of the past and the present; that insists history is a science; that says struggle is of the essence of life; that insists on humanity's capacity to create a world of decency and security and peace. That philosophy is historical materialism.

And in the United States there is just one publisher who has brought forth this light of the world, and that is International Publishers, directed for a generation by Alexander Trachtenberg.

It is International Publishers which has made available to a readership of hundreds of thousands—in homes, shops, schools, libraries throughout the country—the classic historical writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. Their works illuminate the past of Europe, Asia and America, the nature of the ancient, medieval and modern world.

It is International which has brought forward, in popularly-priced editions, the thoughts of Jefferson, Washington, Samuel Adams, Paine, Lincoln, Douglass and Debs; the life stories of Stevens, Tubman, Weydemeyer, Sylvia, Haywood, Debs, Mother Bloor, Foster. Its list comprises volumes which represent new shafts of light to all American historiography—particularly in William Z. Foster's Outline Political History of the Americas and his forthcoming History of the Communist Party of the United States—and especially in the history of the working class and the Negro people.

International Publishers has contributed decisively to the bringing forward and developing of the democratic and workingclass traditions of the United States. To defend its director, Alexander Trachtenberg, against the Smith Act frame-up, is to defend these traditions, and to defend our lives and our honor.

FARMERS' AND WORKERS' VERDICT ON TRACHTENBERG

By MERIDEL LE SUEUR
(Author of North Star Country)

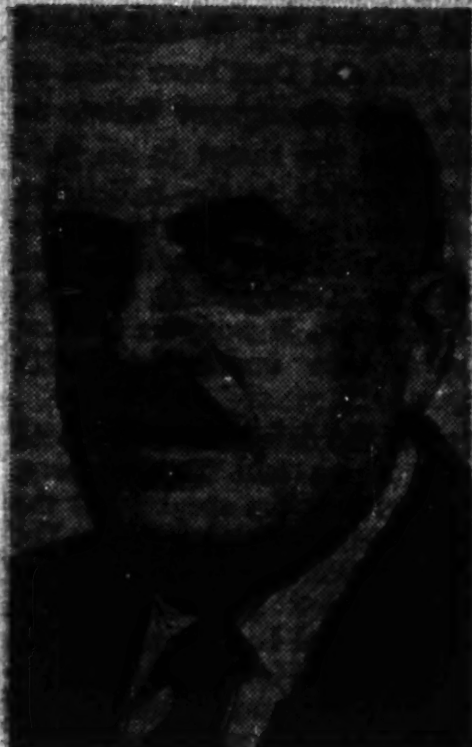
The books of International Publishers have already been on trial. Farmers and workers of America have put them on trial and found them rich, and often the sole source of intellectual nourishment. How many farmers and their wives and children, sitting under a kerosene lamp, have for the first time read the great classics of Marxism-Leninism—able to buy them in good, solid, cheap books.

I have often been thrilled to walk into a bare farmhouse out on the rim of the horizon to see the familiar International bindings.

Once during the depression a farmer and his sons moved back into their old hut to defend their land from the bankers and took with them their library of International Publishers books.

I once knew a Jewish farmer in Dakota who translated Lenin with a German, a Yiddish and an English dictionary because you could not at that time get a translation. The International Publishers translations filled a need and a hunger.

It would be impossible to gauge the deep influence of Alexander Trachtenberg as a publisher of books in America. He has helped to nourish a people's culture—printed the reports of wheat farmers who visited the Soviet Union, brought back Whitman to the people, and also Mother Bloor and the wonderful tales of Foster. My own stories of the depression would surely have been plowed under.



Alexander Trachtenberg

It will be a hard thing to gather up all these books scattered for thousands of miles—like running after a tumbleweed. They won't be able to silence them.

The Rights of Man sold more after they arrested the printer and chased Paine across the channel.

Then you have to arrest the librarian, the reviewer and the "intel."

And the Bill of Rights and the U.S. Constitution.

It's impossible.

But it is possible that the readers of the books published by Alexander Trachtenberg will rise up as one and stop this killing of books, and this persecution of the man.

Latin American Revue Hailed by Large Audience

A generous taste of the culture of the people's of Latin America was presented at the Latin American Revue last Friday evening at Yugoslav-American Hall. The varied program was enthusiastically received by a large audience which filled the hall.

Not only were the individual numbers of the revue of top-notch quality, but the program as a whole was conceived in such a way as to deepen the understanding and



appreciation of Latin American culture by a North American audience. The blending of native Indian culture with African and Spanish cultures to form a distinctive new culture was brought out in song, dance and poetry.

The program included songs from Peru, Venezuela, Mexico and Puerto Rico; dances from Africa and the Caribbean; and poetry read in Spanish and English. In addition, Elmer Bendiner spoke on his recent trip to South America. He reported on the mass support given to the peace movement throughout the continent where peace means not just no war but the struggle for a better life, and described his experience while held prisoner by the Peron secret police in Argentina.

The Latin American Research Bureau, which sponsored the Revue has promised further cultural programs in which they will present other aspects of Latin American life.

Do Capitalists Fear Analysis of Their Origins

By Anna Rochester
(Author of "Rulers of America")

To anyone brought up with respect for the Bill of Rights and for the freest possible discussion of the world in which we live, it seems almost unbelievable that Alexander Trachtenberg as publisher of economic and historical books, should be indicted for making available in this country books which are seriously critical of the capitalist economy.

Are the powers that be in the U. S. feeling so uncertain of the future that they can tolerate no analysis of the source of their wealth, no honest study of classes in the capitalist world? They have forgotten the great struggles for liberty which brought many of the earliest settlers to these shores. To them our Bill of Rights seems to have become a dead letter, omitted entirely from their political creed.

Alexander Trachtenberg is an American citizen who came to this country as a very young man from Czarist Russia. He got his BA from Trinity College and did graduate work at Yale. Identifying himself with the working class movement, a thorough understanding of economic and political relationships.

He has devoted his life to the publication of books on labor and economic problems. The Marxist classics he has issued are in most of the libraries of this country.

Many persons will come together to do honor to this wise and sturdy publisher on June 12, at 8 p.m., at the Hotel Capital, 51st St. and Eighth Ave., under the auspices of the Committee to Defend Alexander Trachtenberg.



on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

A Cinder Track in New Orleans...

ARTHUR DALEY
SPORTS COLUMNIST
N. Y. TIMES

Dear Arthur,

Just finished your column on the Olympics in Tuesday's Times. I agree we should certainly finance and send our best and strongest team and send it to win, though I don't quite fathom such fire and brimstone statements as "The United States has to have its strongest possible representation just to teach the Red brothers a lesson that can't be excused or concealed."

Seems to me I recollect a ringing declaration atop the Olympic Stadiums in giant letters reading "THE IMPORTANT THING IS NOT WINNING BUT TAKING PART."

Isn't there something about friendly competition and the good spirit of sports itself which might just make this 1952 Olympics a time for talking about peace between the big countries? Win, lose or draw on the track, the soccer field, the basketball court, the boxing ring, the wrestling mat, the swimming pool, the equestrian path, everybody does their best, stays alive and shakes hands all around when it's over.

But no matter your bristling and belligerent tone for the moment. Since we all agree that our team should be the best and winningest we can possibly send, I want to call to your attention a little episode in New Orleans which will undoubtedly make you angry, since it hurts our Olympic team.

In New Orleans not long ago Audrey (Mickey) Patterson, famous sprint star who was on our 1948 Olympic team in London and is one of our hopes for making a good showing in the women's track events, wanted to work out on the municipal track in City Park. This is a cinder track, same as the tracks at the National AAU meet in Waterbury and the Olympic Tryouts in Harrisburg where Miss Patterson will run.

Miss Patterson, who was born and lives in New Orleans, made the routine request for the use of the standard cinder track at 1:30 p.m., explaining that she found it difficult to train properly on the grass track at Xavier University stadium. The request was made on May 16 to a Mr. E. P. LaBorde, general manager of the city-owned park. Miss Patterson, New Orleans' own contribution to the country's Olympic team, did not receive the courtesy of a reply until 13 days later. Then, on May 28, she received a letter from the City Park Board saying her application to use the city cinder track for Olympic training "was declined by the board."

Before all this happened, Mayor Morrison of New Orleans had stated in contributing to the Olympic Fund "The city of New Orleans is quite proud of Miss Patterson—We are counting on her usual outstanding showing in the forthcoming athletic events."

This was the thing to say. But when it came to Miss Patterson training on the city-owned cinder track, routine permission was "declined."

Miss Patterson, of course, is a Negro.

Now that you have these facts, Arthur, sports lovers will be looking forward to a blistering attack in your own inimitable style on those in New Orleans who deny municipal training facilities to a member of the American Olympic team. Something in print in the Times about democracy straight from the shoulder and tough.

At least as tough as your columns about the Russians.

SHORT SHOTS—The Yanks will hold a tryout camp at Rupert Stadium in Newark starting Monday, June 23, and running through Friday the 27th. Anyone from 16 to 21 interested in a try out, must write to The New York Yankees, 745 Fifth Ave., New York, 22, N.Y., Attention Newark Tryout Camp... Allstar P.S. In Monday's column we had Peewee Reese batting .245, which was right as of Friday afternoon when it was written. But as of now after a fruitful weekend in Cincy it's way up to .272, which is 11 more than Dark, who also came up... Cal Abrams undoubtedly glad to be traded to Cincy though he stands to lose a \$5,000 series check. He'll get a chance to play regularly... When Bob Elliott hit two home runs on Opening Night at the Polo Grounds, what odds could you have gotten that by June 10 he'd have only two more?

STATE SENATOR John Rogers of Louisiana has introduced and is pushing a bill which would ban sporting events in which Negro and white players participate. This undoubtedly is aimed specifically to keep Dallas pitcher Dave Hoskins, first Negro in the Texas League, from playing at Shreveport, the lone Louisiana city in that loop. (Hoskins has won 8, lost 3 and smashed attendance marks in several loops when it was announced he was pitching.) Rogers represents Shreveport in the Louisiana Senate.

A look at the Texas League standings shows Dallas first, Shreveport seventh.



HEAD OF PAINTERS LOCAL EXPULSED IN RIGGED TRIAL

Frank Wedl, president of Painters Local 848 and a member of the Brotherhood for many years, was framed and expelled this week by a trial committee rigged by the Painters District Council 9 machine of secretary-treasurer Martin Rarback.

The charges of "Communism" against Wedl were similar to those Rarback used last year to expel Louis Weinstock, Morris Gainer and Morris Davis. Davis was secretary of Local 848 when expelled.

The ground for Wedl's expulsion was that he took a trip to Europe with a labor delegation, and that this did "harm" to the union because newspapers referred to his union connections.

In an appeal made public by the Painters Rank and File, Wedl charged his expulsion was part of the moves by Rarback for bureaucratic control over locals that have been opposing his dictatorial regime in District Council 9.

Daily News Raises Its Price to 4 Cents

The New York Daily News announced last night that it is raising its daily price from three cents a copy to four cents a copy within the city, effective June 16.

SOVIET SCULPTOR DIES AT 71

MOSCOW, June 10. — Sergei Dmitriyevich Merkurov, 71, outstanding Soviet sculptor, died today.

SUES TOMORROW TO EVICT PREGNANT NEGRO WOMAN

A pregnant woman with a four-year-old child is about to be put out on the streets because of the color of her skin. Action will be taken in Municipal Court tomorrow (Thursday) by David Belsky, of 202 Riverside Drive, to evict Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Swanston from the apartment in which they have lived for three months, at 107 W. 84 St.

Swanston is a pianist and arranger of music. The Swanston family had been invited by Mr. and Mrs. Manny Isaacs to share their apartment.

Attorney representing the Tenants and Consumer Council point out that the landlord has never objected to sharing of apartments or subleasing, until a Negro family moved into the apartment.

Pettis Perry

(Continued from Page 5)

munity for Negro representation and broad unity between Negro and white in support of such representation will advance the whole fight for Negro rights. And this is the time to do it.

The Negro masses are in a major upsurge attempting everywhere to break through the whole wall of Jim Crowism. The ruling class of this country is trying to crush this movement by force and violence. This is symbolized in the brutal murder of the Moores, in the shooting down of Macio Snipes, Isiah Nixon and Robert Mallard.

Negro representation on all levels of government is the crying need of the hour. We should end once and for all the absence of Negro appointments to superior court benches in every state of the Union. We should end once and for all the absence of Negroes being appointed as heads of Departments of Counties and States.

Reaction here cannot plead, as it usually does that there are no Negroes qualified for such positions. To be a judge, the first qualification is to be a lawyer. And there are plenty of Negro lawyers. The first qualification to head the Health Department is to be a doctor. And there are plenty of Negro doctors. So this argument cannot hold.

The question of representation should be fought for everywhere on the part of the whole movement. And if it tackled in 1952, then 1954 and 1956 can be the years of still further advances on this question.

This, in my opinion, is the way the question has to be approached. Anything short of this is a betrayal of the cause of unity, the cause of peace and progress. And any argument that this move would weaken unity is itself a divisive move and must be

FRAMEUP OF PHILA. NEGRO LOSES 3d TIME IN COURT

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—In a murder "confession" frame-up that is making legal history, the Pennsylvania government has failed in its latest attempt to burn Aaron (Treetop) Turner on a frame-up charge of murdering two men in a broom factory in December, 1945. This Negro worker's third death sentence in the past six years was overthrown May 29, this time by the state Supreme Court.

His first death sentence in 1946 was upset in a 1949 U.S. Supreme Court decision, considered basic in disallowing the use of "confessions" obtained through duress while under illegal detention.

Turner had originally been grilled incessantly for 10 days.

A second death sentence in 1949 was upset by the state Supreme Court in 1951, on ground that "incriminating" statements made by Turner at a preliminary hearing were also obtained during the period of illegal detention.

At his third trial last June, a "confession" was again dragged in through two policemen. They suddenly recalled, after six years, that they had overheard Turner admit his "guilt" while they were hidden in a neighboring cell during his original 1946 detention.

In throwing out this latest death sentence the state Supreme Court ruled that "all statements made by an accused during a period of illegal detention must be excluded regardless of to whom and under what circumstances they are made."

Other legal objections to the third conviction, made by Turner's court-appointed attorney, Edwin Rome, who has been fighting the case for six years, were also upheld.

Turner now faces a fourth frame-up murder trial, which state officials say is unprecedented in this state.

Turner was originally arrested six months after the broom factory murder. One of the guilty men,

who got off with a life sentence by fingering a number of suspects in other crimes, implicated Turner in the broom factory crime. But aside from his "confession," there was no evidence against Turner.

At Turner's second trial, his constitutional rights which the U.S. Supreme Court had upheld, were characterized as "balderdash and twaddle" by the prosecuting attorney.

At his third trial Turner's white lawyer, Mr. Rome, was compared by the prosecuting attorney to the "evil forces that belong to Lucifer."

A study of this case indicates it is one of the north's outstanding instances of genocide—the crime of government against the Negro people. A demand for Turner's unconditional freedom is in order along with financial recompense for his six years of suffering.

Haywood Patterson Gravely Ill

Special to the Daily Worker

DETROIT, June 10.—Haywood Patterson, one of the nine Scottsboro youth framed by the Dixiecrats back in the thirties, and now railroaded to three to five years in Jackson State prison here for an alleged stabbing, is reported gravely ill in the prison hospital.

Patterson is reported suffering from a tumorous condition of the stomach, undoubtedly brought on by his 19 years in the notorious Kilby Prison, Alabama.

Patterson's condition was revealed when his lawyer Ernest Goodman returned from seeing him in the prison hospital and where his grave condition was told to Goodman by the prison doctor.

JOIN
Miss DOROTHY PARKER
Mr. PAUL ROBESON
Prof. PHILIP MORRISON
and
MRS. A. M. SIMPKINS
MR. ALBERT KAHN
in paying tribute to
Dr. W.E.B. DuBois

at his 84th Birthday Dinner
WEDNESDAY, June 11
6:30 P.M.
Hotel Riverdale Plaza
Broadway and 73d St.

Entertainment:
Martha Schlamme, folk
singer — Chali-Ches and
Gina, Chinese and Indian
Dancers — and others
ALICE CHIDRESS
in a scene from
"Gold Thru the Trees"
Balcony open at 8:30 p. m.
for program
ADM. \$1.00 AT DOOR
Subscriptions at
American Peace Crusade
125 West 72d St.
SU 7-1660

CZAR HUTCHESON FOR EISENHOWER

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 10.—William Hutcheson, who recently handed his czardom over the Brotherhood of Carpenters to his son, has been named one of Indiana's delegates to the GOP convention and will back General Eisenhower. Almost all the state's other 30 delegates are reported for Taft.

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and then some!
Produced by LESTER COLE
FRIDAY, JUNE 13th, 8:30
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New York Council of the Arts, Sciences
and Professions, 40 W. 44 St., N.Y.C. 18
MU 7-2161

Hear
EUGENE DENNIS
and
HENRY WINSTON
Rally to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims
Prof. ROYAL WILBUR FRANCE, Chairman
Saturday Evening, June 14, 1952 at 8
GOLDEN BALLROOM
33 West 66th Street, New York City
Hear:
WILLIAM JACKSON
Int. Rep., Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, Chicago
Carl Marzani • Dr. Edward Barsky
Bessie Mitchell • William L. Patterson
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
Edna Winston • Elizabeth Hall • Helen Winter
(New York) (Cleveland) (Detroit)
ADMISSION: 50¢
Sponsored by: National Conference to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims, Room 643, 799 Broadway, New York City

The Greater New York Negro Labor Council invites you to join in honoring an outstanding NEGRO WOMAN LEADER at a reception for
VICKIE GARVIN
(Executive Secretary of Negro Labor Council)
at the United Mutual Hall, 310 Lenox Ave. (near 124th St.)
June 12th, at 8 p. m.
Entertainment and refreshments
Conat. \$1.00
Auspices: Greater New York Negro Labor Council



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What's On?

Coming
"BOOKS ON TRIAL"—The Case of Alexander Trachtenberg—Hear Dr. Harry F. Ward, Wm. L. Patterson, Elizabeth C. Flynn, Shirley Graham, Cedric Belfrage, Merle Le Seuer, Dr. Philip Foner, Lloyd L. Brown, Howard Fast, and Alexander Trachtenberg, and others, Thursday, June 12 at 8 p.m. at Hotel Capitol, 51st and 52nd Sts. Adm. \$1.00 (incl. tax). Tickets at all progressive bookshops.
HEAR EUGENE DENNIS AND HENRY WINSTON, Saturday, June 14, 8 p.m. at the Golden Ballroom, 33 W. 66 St., NYC. Public Rally to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims. Prof. Royal Wilbur France, chairman. Other speakers: Carl Marzani, Dr. Edward Barsky, Bessie Mitchell, William Patterson, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, William Jackson, etc. Sponsored by: National Conference to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims, Room 643, 799 Broadway, NYC.
END THE WAR NOW! BRING OUR BOYS HOME! Hear L. P. Stone, noted columnist on "The Truth Behind the Truce Talks" Friday eve, June 13 8:30 p.m. The Apeiron, Kings Highway and East 9th St. Adm. 50¢ (incl. tax). Entertainment. Ausp: American Labor Party
SAVE JUNE 16—Celebrate Gilberto Mateo victory. Dance to the Latin Rhythms of Carlos Regui and his Orchestra. Hotel Dauphin, 2nd Ave and 67th St. 9-1 p.m. Adm. 12.

"BOOKS ON TRIAL"

The case of Alexander Trachtenberg
HEAR:
DR. HARRY F. WARD • WM. L. PATTERSON
ELIZABETH C. FLYNN • SHIRLEY GRAHAM
CEDRIC BELFRAGE • LLOYD L. BROWN
HOWARD FAST • ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG
and others

TOMORROW (Thursday) JUNE 12th at 8 P. M.
at HOTEL CAPITOL, 5th Ave. and 51st Street
LUCY BROWN, pianist and NAYDNE BREWER, Soprano

Tickets at Progressive Bookshops
Auspices: Comm. to Defend Alexander Trachtenberg
Jefferson School of Social Science and Masses-Mainstream